

ASK CASH FOR VOTES

Coerper Tells of Solicitations of Money.

THE Grand Jury yesterday undoubtedly heard testimony bearing directly upon the solicitation of bribes by members of the Legislature. During the afternoon session of the Grand Jury, J. Coerper was called as a witness. Mr. Coerper is the client of Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston, whose refusal to divulge the statements made to him in his professional capacity brought down upon him the wrath of the First Circuit Court.

COERPER TELLS HIS STORY.

Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, ss. Jacob Coerper, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

Having ascertained that the matters hereunder stated have become subjects of inquiry by the Grand Jury and that my attorney, Mr. Thurston, has had his personal liberty put into jeopardy by preserving the confidence I reposed in him as my attorney, I feel that it is my duty to now make the following disclosures:

During the late session of the Legislature I secured the introduction into the Senate of a bill granting to Jacob Coerper and his associates and assigns a franchise to build a railroad through Kona and Kau, on the Island of Hawaii.

The bill passed the Senate and in due course was sent to the House of Representatives. Shortly after the bill was sent to the House of Representatives I called upon six or seven members of the House to explain the objects of the bill. My interview with each member was separate from the others. One of the Representatives that I saw said to me, "What is there in it?" I said, "Well, what do you expect?" He replied, "It ought to be worth to you \$1,000." I understood by this that he meant that I should pay him \$1,000. I replied, "No; I will not pay anything." He thereupon walked off and nothing more was said.

A second member of the House to whom I spoke, used almost the same words when I spoke to him, asking me what there was in it for him, and I replied, "There is nothing in it for you," and walked off disgusted.

MUST HAVE CASH.

A third member of the House to whom I spoke said to me, "If you want me to vote for this bill it ought to be worth at least a thousand dollars to you." I said, "I haven't got the money." He then said, "Unless you pay me the thousand dollars your bill will not go through." I said, "Well, then, I can't help it," and I left him.

This action of the Representatives discouraged me so that I felt that it was probably an impossibility to get my bill through the House. I accordingly consulted Mr. L. A. Thurston, who has been my attorney for many years, stating to him what had happened and the demands that were made upon me by the members of the House of Representatives. I stated to him practically what I have above stated and also some additional matters in connection with the same question. I asked his advice as to whether it would be possible for me to proceed in any other way than by a franchise from the Legislature. He said that he thought it would be legal if I could secure privately rights of way for my railroad without a franchise from the Legislature, as the principal object of the franchise was to give the power to condemn rights of way which could not be obtained by private agreement.

I had several interviews with Mr. Thurston upon this subject and finally decided to adopt this method and at my request Mr. Thurston drew up for me forms of agreement for securing rights of way for a railroad through Kona and Kau.

SHOULD BE MADE PUBLIC.

When I first told Mr. Thurston of the actions of the Representatives above referred to, he asked my permission to make the matter public. I said I should be very glad to make it public, but as certain members of the Legislature have influence in Kona and have influential friends here, they have it in their power to prevent me getting a right of way, and as I have already spent a large amount of money in having surveys of the line of railroad made and am not a rich man, they will not let me have a franchise from the Legislature without paying for it and can prevent my getting private rights of way if I offend them; that if I found that I could not get my rights of way, or if I secured them so that they could not injure me, I would be very glad to make the matter public, for I felt that it was an outrage.

I accordingly made my preparations to go to Kona to secure the said rights of way and left here on the Mauna Loa, May 14th last.

On the morning that I went away Mr. Thurston again asked me if I didn't think it possible to make public the demands which had been made upon me by the members of the Legislature, as he thought that it was fair to the public and Governor Dole that any evidence bearing on this point should be given. I think he stated that he wanted it to go to the Grand Jury.

I again stated to him that my financial interests were so great in the matter that I did not feel that at the present time I could afford to offend the persons who had made the propositions to me and who had influence in Kona, but I

again said as soon as I was in a position to do so without harm to myself I would gladly give the permission. Mr. Thurston said, "That will do no particular good because that will not be before a couple of months from now." I thought that I would settle the question of rights of way in less time than that and so told him and said that I would give him an early answer as to what I could do.

PERMISSION TO SPEAK GIVEN.

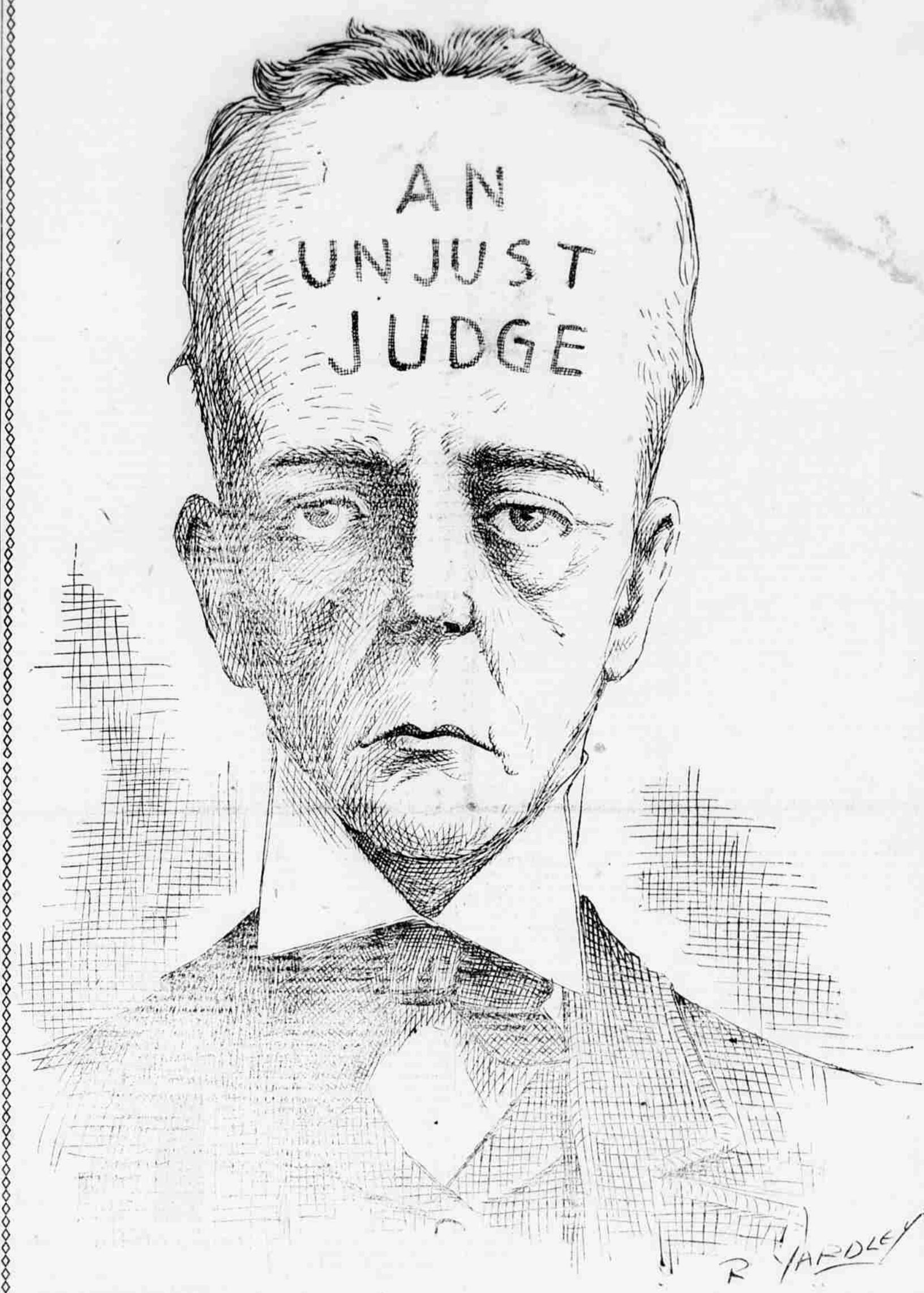
I returned to Honolulu on the Kinau last Saturday and heard for the first time that this subject had been inquired into by the Grand Jury and of Mr. Thurston's refusal to give my name in this connection.

I have also ascertained that the fact that the members of the House of Representatives demanded money of me has become public through other sources than Mr. Thurston, so that all the damage that can come to me through knowledge of my statements will be done whether I longer remain silent or not. I therefore hereby give Mr. Thurston my full permission to give my name to the Grand Jury as being the client who made the above statement to him, and also state that I am willing to go before the Grand Jury and make the statement to them myself.

JACOB COERPER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of May, A. D. 1901.

E. B. CLARK,
Notary Public First Judicial Circuit.

BRANDED.



QUESTION OF VERACITY.

When this affidavit was made public Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston sent to the editor of the Star the following communication:

Editor Star: In Judge Humphreys' decision last week, adjudging me guilty of contempt of court in refusing to disclose to the Grand Jury the name of my client, he went outside of the record, there being no suggestion of lack of bona fides on my part on the record, to intimate that I represented "some mysterious, unseen, and occult client," and that my refusal to give his name "is the merest pretense for an evasion of the duty and liability of a witness and the duty and liability of an officer of the court to obey its process."

I was not in a position to refute these gratuitous defamatory and malicious charges except with the permission of my client, Mr. Jacob Coerper. He went to Kona before I was summoned before the Grand Jury and consequently knew nothing of what had taken place. I accordingly caused a wireless telegram to be sent to him last week asking him to come to Honolulu. He came on the Kinau last Saturday and through you makes a statement today of his knowledge concerning the matter.

I do not consider it necessary to sustain my reputation for veracity in this community to prove that Judge Humphreys' wanton charges are untrue, but simply refer to Mr. Coerper's statement

as part of the record in this matter.

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

During the afternoon session, upon the calling of Mr. Coerper, Mr. Gear came to the door of the jury chamber and advised Representative Robertson and A. P. Taylor, who were in waiting as witnesses, that the jury was following up an important matter, and consequently excused them until this morning.

Other witnesses examined yesterday were A. W. Pearson, Mr. Seyde and Mabel Herrick.

It was insistently rumored on the streets and in the corridors of the Executive building yesterday that Turk and Lewis are endeavoring to obtain a hearing from the Grand Jury, with a view to the indictment of Mr. A. W. Pearson for perjury. The twain were closeted with Judge Humphreys yesterday morning, presumably upon the same matter, and were, hat in hand, hanging around the Grand Jury quarters during the afternoon.

ESTEE FOR GOVERNOR.

It is reported from San Francisco that Judge George Gear is at work in the interests of M. M. Estee for Governor of Hawaii.

Glaze Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A motion for a new trial for Robert E. Glaze, recently convicted on a charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of William Trehella in the Windsor Hotel last January, was argued before Judge Dunne yesterday. On behalf of the defendant it is urged that the court erred in making certain instructions to the jury and refusing to give others, and that error was committed when the court sustained the District Attorney in his refusal to produce an alleged statement made by one of the witnesses in the case. Judge Dunne took the motion under advisement.

New Bonds Offered.

NEW YORK, May 21.—An application of the Union Pacific Railway to the Stock Exchange has been posted at the Exchange to list \$100,000,000 first mortgage collateral trust convertible 4 percent bonds. This is the total amount of these bonds authorized by the company, including the \$40,000,000 already sold to finance the Southern Pacific purchase. The application as posted does not mention the collateral for the bonds or the purpose of the \$60,000,000 bonds which have not yet been issued, and which it has been rumored were intended to enhance the purchase of the Northern Pacific stocks.

OHIO IS LAUNCHED

Battleship Slips Into Waters of Bay.

ONE more flag floats free and fair in the ocean breezes; one more ship breathes the waves for the honor and glory of the country that gave her birth; one more champion of steel has leaped into the arms of the sea and has joined the pack that flies the stars and stripes. Steady as an island fortress the Ohio rides the waters of the bay, and the air still trembles with the riot of her welcome.

With the head of the nation at her bows, the pick of the East and the West standing under her beak of steel and following her with their eyes and their hearts; with a thousand vessels on sea and thirty thousand people on shore, and three of her sisters waiting for her and wreathing themselves in the smoke of their jangling guns; with her flags fluttering in the wind that played around her and the swing and sweep of the country's own glorious anthem thrilling the air, the Ohio entered history, ushered by all that augurs success and fame and honor.

As she rests in the water now the Ohio weighs 4,800 tons, a pretty weight to shift from shore to sea in half a minute and still harm no plate or stanchion. It required weeks of care and months of planning, for such a weight has never slipped from the ways of a Western shipyard, and with the presence of the nation's highest to watch her leave the cradle where she had been sleeping it made an event that will not soon be equaled.

A stand for spectators had been built at the shore end of the ways, and reaching over this was the keen prow of the vessel. Just under the beak was the launching gullotine, a little sliding ax with razor edge, that was to cut a cord and free the mass of steel.

President McKinley was the central figure on the launching platform. He came early from the reception he had been given by the workmen of the iron works. With him were Secretary Hay, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Mr. Cortelyou, Governor Gage, Governor Nash, foreign consuls, State officials, General Shafter, Admiral Casey, officers of the navy in full dress uniform, officers of the army, gayly gowned women and delighted children. The stand was draped in the colors of the flag, and silken banners fluttered from every corner and along the railing.

The shipyard was in silence. None of the shops were running, and there was nothing to take the attention of the hundred men who, under James Dickie, the master shipcarpenter, were to start the vessel seaward.

Suddenly the clink of hammer on steel resounded from below the big hull and from every side. The word had been given to get ready and the men were kneeling away every second block upon which she had been resting, so as to ease her down upon the cradle that was to carry her down the ways. And as she settled down into the cradle, the timbers creaked and squealed, and the grease that smeared the ways, oiled out in long strings and spattered over the wharf.

No one was allowed near the vessel in those last supreme moments. At the striking of a clock the men drove their hammers upon their wedges and the splitting of timber and the sound of falling beams mingled with the clink of steel and the cry of the complaining cradle.

There was a sudden hush of the hammers. Workmen ran from under the hull like bees from a hive. The master shipwright scanned the dock up and down on either side, for woe to the man who remained among the blocks while that weight was flying seaward over his head. They were all out and a knot gathered at each side near the bow, where the triggers that held her were ready to be sprung.

The tide had reached its height, and with 5,000 tons hanging by a single beam delay is dangerous. A horribled bottle was lowered from her port bow by a band of red, white and blue, and the cutting of the rope that held the triggers, only remained to be done.

From far down came clearly the cry—"All right." Then with a rattle of small bells the flap on the gullotine fell, disclosing the word "Ready." Miss Barber pressed the button that released the knife; it shot downward and through the cord, and the two ends disappeared as the triggers swung from their places.

There was a clatter of falling timbers. Miss Doshier swung the bottle against the smooth steel beak and threw its sparkling contents over the metal, and then slowly, as if fearing to move, then gathering way as the full measure of her freedom burst upon her, the stately mass of metal glided away from those watching her, talking with her their hearts and their prayers and proudly unfolding to the breezes the flag that is at once her mission and her life.—San Francisco Chronicle, May 18th.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, May 21.—Nine hundred emigrants embarked on the steamer Californian, at Guánica, for Hawaii today, leaving 400 more ready to sail. Joyous manifestations accompanied the departure of the emigrants. Fourteen weddings and forty-eight baptisms took place Sunday. The emigration agents are spending it is estimated, about \$10,000 in recruiting and maintaining the emigrants. Favorable reports from Hawaii have caused a continuation of the migration.

WISE MEN OF HAWAII

Senate Talks Over the Old Tug Eleu.

(From Saturday's daily)

The Senate convened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after going through the usual preliminaries, settled down to the occupation of listening to committee reports. But one report was presented, however, that by the Committee on Public Lands, and when talk on the matter had continued for an hour and a half, the conclusion was reached that it was time to adjourn. The following is the committee report:

Hon. S. E. Kaue, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred item for "Pay roll, steam tug," would report as follows:

Your committee find the pay roll as follows: Captain, \$150 per month; mate, \$20 per month; engineer, \$150 per month; two deckhands, \$50 per month; two firemen, \$100 per month; total, \$550 per month. Two years, \$13,200.

Your committee find to this to be added the sum of \$30,000 for coal and other expenses, making the total expense of the tug \$13,200 for the two years.

We also find that since the arrival of the Fearless the Government tug has not been paying but losing money as far as towing of vessels go. The only saving to the Government has been in the removal of garbage and carrying piles, etc., in the harbor.

This bill provides for a garbage crematory, which, if built, will do away with the need of the tug for this work.

Your committee do not consider it is wise for the Government to try and compete with private enterprise in the matter of towing of vessels.

We would therefore recommend that the appropriation be referred for one year at the rate asked for, or until the garbage crematory is erected and then the tug be dispensed with.

J. D. PARIS.
JOHN T. BROWN.
L. NAKAPAAHU.

Senate Chamber, May 23, 1901.

Senator Paris led off in defense of the report, and moved to adopt it.

Senator Russell followed, and showed several reasons why the tug Eleu should be continued as a government property. If the government boat was discontinued, the tug Fearless would have things its own way, was his argument, and in consequence would be an increase in the price of towing, etc.

The Board of Health needed a boat in which to make their trips to Molokai and other points, and if the government tug was not available, they would have to resort to the tug Fearless or some other boat and would have to pay an exorbitant price for its use. He therefore was in favor of keeping the tug, as it is in a good serviceable condition for what it is used for.

Senator Russell then moved to retain the item as in the bill.

Senator Carter said it was a necessity to have such a vessel. The tug, he said, might prove of great service in saving life, and cited the instance of the little boy who was supposed to have been carried out to sea a short time ago. If the tug Fearless or any other boat had been asked to search for the boy they would have asked a good round sum for such work. In many other cases, he said, the boat had proven its usefulness, and besides had almost paid for itself in towing the garbage to sea.

"We are not in the days of the Monarchy, but in the regime of the Territory of Hawaii," said Cecil Brown, "and the government should not enter into competition with private enterprises of this kind. The boat is totally unfit for further service, and besides is not a paying proposition. When the government crematory is built there will be no further use for the tug, and it would then become an elephant on their hands."

Senator Kanuha remarked that if the other vessel was doing all the business, as is a well known fact, the government tug was a losing proposition. So far as the saving of life was concerned, the Federal government had a boat that could be used for that purpose.

Senator Paris said the committee had been informed by the treasurer that the cost of maintaining the tug amounted to over \$17,000, whereas the receipts were only \$9,600, a loss to the government of nearly \$8,000. The committee felt that it was necessary as long as it was necessary to haul the garbage to sea the boat would pay for itself, but as soon as the government crematory was established, which has been recommended, the boat would be a loser.

The statement made that he had been made a tool of by parties interested, he wanted to tell his friend Carter, was not the case, as he had not received any instructions one way or another, and as far as the Fearless raising the price on towing, etc., was concerned, that would be the means of bringing other boats into competition with her.

Senator Achi said it would cost the government \$75 per day to hire a boat to do what the government tug was doing, at a cost of less than \$50 a day. In regard to the remark that competition would arise if the other boats raised the price, he said such would not be the case, and referred the Senators to the meat market that had been doing business here for so many years, and when a competitor appeared in the field how everybody said a fall in prices would be the result. But such was not the case, he continued, they had combined, and the same would be true of the tug business here. If the boat in question was done away with the members would some day be sorry that they ever favored such a proposition.

Senator C. Brown then rose, and after making a few more remarks, moved the previous question, in order to shut off the "wind."

Upon Senator Baldwin's motion the committee report was adopted.

Under the suspension of the rules Senator Nakapahu presented the following resolution, which was lost:

Resolved, That the clerk of the Senate and he be directed to cause the journal of the extra session of the Senate to be printed in the English and Hawaiian languages, and to furnish each Senator with two copies of each day thereof; and also to have such journal bound with the journal of the regular session heretofore ordered by resolution.

J. NAKAPAAHU.

Senator Crutcher, who had been looking at frequent intervals at the thermometer lying in his desk, finally pulled it out, and after applying a match to it, in order to make a better showing, showed it under "Oily Bill's" nose, who upon looking at it, jumped to his feet, and with his eye balls almost starting from their sockets, moved to adjourn, and showed the thermometer to the president, which registered 115 degrees.

A great commotion then ensued as to what time they should adjourn to "Oily Bill" wanted the time set at 10 o'clock. Kanuha and others wanted it at 9 o'clock today, which finally carried. The Senate adjourned at 3:55.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

The House spent another day without accomplishing much of anything. Several reports were presented, but until they are all in, nothing like a systematic consideration of the appropriation bill can be taken up. At least, the House so decided. After spending all day finding it out, there was another tilt between Makekau (Ind.) and Emmeluth (Ind.), and it is exactly the lack of organization among the Independents that delays things. Makekau aspired to be leader of the party on the floor of the House, and was given chairmanship of committee on rules at the beginning of the regular session, which position he still holds, notwithstanding his adherents declared on the floor of the House "Goodbye Home Rule," and the Makekau faction, consisting of himself, Kewalo (East Hawaii), Naikima (East Hawaii), Kekuau and Keliikua (both West Maui), to all intents and purposes, bolted their party during the last days of the regular session and have not shown signs of coming back into the fold since. Thus five of the Hawaii delegation belong to the Makekau faction, and of the other three, one (Monsarrat) is to all intents a Republican. This bolt from the Big Island is not to be lightly considered, and so far as is apparent no attempt has been made to read them out of the party, or to refuse them admission to the independent caucus on account of their attitude. Until this split is fixed, little need be expected from the House of Representatives in the way of legislation, for it leaves them a bare majority of "stalwarts" of sixteen members, including the speaker.

The first thing in order was the message from Acting Governor Cooper, which had already been sent to the Senate, and has been published in these columns. As soon as it was read, Emmeluth (Ind.) moved to lay it on the table, as the matter of the authority of the Acting Governor to hold office is before the courts for determination. The motion was in the form of a resolution, and Makekau (Ind.) at once objected, as being out of order, the heading "resolutions" not having been reached on the order of business. Emmeluth then changed it to a motion, and it went through, but not before Aylett (Rep.) had moved to refer the matter to the judiciary committee. Kanihu (Ind.), one of the "stalwarts," surprised the House with an objection to holding the resolution on the table, that the members had recognized the authority of Mr. Cooper to act as Governor by drawing their salary on the bill that had been signed by him as such Acting Governor. Hoogs (Rep.), who always sees something of an amusing nature in the proceedings, suggested that the logical conclusion to draw from the tabling of the message was that the members should all go back to Treasurer Wright and hand in their little \$200 and mileage. Kukuale (Rep.) objected to this, as he said he had already spent the money, and had most of the others from the expressions passed.

The next matter to come up was the communication from the attorneys of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, who evidently think that their subsidy should be paid. The communication was as follows:

Honolulu, May 23, 1901.

To the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii.

Gentlemen: We beg to call the attention of your honorable committee to the enclosed statement of subsidy to which the Oahu Railway and Land Company is entitled and which becomes due during the current biennial period, the amount of which is \$75,800.

The wisdom of the Legislature of 1890 in granting this aid to the O. R. & L. Co. has been fully justified by the vast amount of taxable property which has come into existence through the construction of this road. The road would never have been built without the subsidy. If it had not been built, the Ewa and Waialua districts would have remained undeveloped to the present time.

The question before your honorable committee at the present time is not should the subsidy have been granted, but shall default be made?

The credit of the Government was pledged to assist in the construction of this railroad. Bonds were sold and purchased by the public, and obligations were entered into on the faith of this undertaking on the part of the Government. The subsidy therefore became a part of the national obligations standing exactly on the same footing as the national debt. Default cannot be allowed to take place in the payment of the one any more than of the other without impairing or destroying the credit of Hawaii.

We therefore beg to submit this matter to your attention in order that the proper appropriations may be made, and to prevent any default through oversight. Respectfully yours,

HATCH & SILLIMAN,
(By F. A. H.)
Attorneys for O. R. & L. Co.

Honolulu, May 23, 1901.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII TO OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND CO., DR.

To subsidy accrued and to become due under and by virtue of chapter 31 of the Laws of 1890:

June 30, 1890. Accrued third annual installment of subsidy due and payable on the extension of the main line of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. from Waianae to Waialua completed and accepted by the Minister of the Interior as of December 27, 1888: 15 miles at \$700. 10,500

June 30, 1891. Fourth annual installment of subsidy accruing this date on the extension of the main line of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. from Waianae to Waialua completed and accepted by the Minister of the Interior as of December 27, 1888: 22 miles at \$700. 15,400

December 31, 1891. Third annual installment of subsidy accruing this date on the extension of the main line of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. from Waialua to Kanihika completed and accepted by the Minister of the Interior as of December 27, 1888: 15 miles at \$700. 10,500

June 30, 1892. Fifth annual installment of subsidy accruing this date on the extension of the main line of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. from Waialua to Kanihika completed and accepted by the Minister of the Interior as of December 27, 1888: 15 miles at \$700. 10,500

December 31, 1892. Fourth annual installment of subsidy accruing this date on the extension of the main line of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. from Waialua to Kanihika completed and accepted by the Minister of the Interior as of December 27, 1888: 15 miles at \$700. 10,500

Total \$79,900

Prendergast (Ind.) promptly moved to table the communication. Makekau (Ind.) wanted the matter to go over until Monday. Emmeluth (Ind.) said there was no necessity of the House wasting any time on that, as the Organic Act was very plain on that score. He declared that United States was in control here now, and not a class-fostering government, and the United States did not pay any subsidies. Hoogs (Rep.) suggested that the United States did pay the oceanic steamship company a subsidy. Emmeluth declared it was simply a mail contract that they held with the American government, and not a subsidy. Hoogs still contended that it was a \$15,000 subsidy, but Emmeluth persisted that it was not. Makekau (Ind.) again got the floor and attacked Emmeluth, claiming that he was not consistent; that he had insisted on the message going over until the courts should decide whether the Governor was disabled or not, but that he was now willing to even allow discussion on the O. R. & L. matter. Kanihu (Ind.) seconded Makekau's argument, but the motion to table carried.

The House then proceeded to discuss what the various committees had been doing during the past three days when the work was suspended. The Judiciary committee, headed by Kanihu (Ind.), chairman of the committee on public lands, said that he had no report, for he had already made one, which had been tabled. Emmeluth, chairman of the judiciary committee and finance committee, said that he had no report, but had a little more information to get. Prendergast (Ind.) said that the agriculture and forestry committee would soon be ready.

Finally, Monsarrat (Rep.) presented a unanimous report from the select committee on the pay of stenographers, which appears below. The report was tabled for consideration later. It is adopted, the only system of making the Territory pay the expenses of private cases will be continued. The report reads:

Honolulu, Oahu, May 24, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: Your special committee to whom was referred the matter of stenographers, beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee after careful investigation find that in addition to their duties as stenographers to the First Circuit, the present employees, attend the Second and Fifth Circuits; that their time is so fully occupied that they do most of the transcribing in their own time, and that they are even asked to make copies of the utmost confidence. Your committee are not in favor of paying stenographers by the day, and so much per folio for transcribing. Your committee would recommend that the pay of stenographers for the First Circuit be placed at \$7.50 instead of \$9.00. Your committee also find that the Judiciary Department can well dispense with the services of a stenographer, as the stenographers of the First Circuit have always done this work, and as this item is "new," your committee recommend that it be struck out.

Your committee find that all stenographers employed in the different departments are necessary and recommend that no changes be made.

J. MONSARRAT,
Chairman.
JOHN K. PRENDERGAST,
WM. MOSSMAN, ...

Mossman (Ind.) then presented a long report on the Board of Health and kindred matters, which was as follows:

Honolulu, May 24, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Health and Education to whom was referred the bill for salaries and pay rolls under the Board of Health, beg leave to present the following report and recommendations, to wit:

your committee think that these offices could be safely dispensed with, and the money asked for them could be spent for repairs to public roads.

Your committee recommends the following changes in the items enumerated hereafter:

Salary of Secretary \$1,000

The office is an important one and should be given a salary equal to the chief clerks of departments of like importance.

As the clerical work of the Department would increase after the offices above enumerated are abolished, your committee would recommend the following item be inserted after salary of secretary, and the salary for same to be increased, viz:

Salary of Assistant Clerk, \$2,000

Under pay of Government physicians, your committee recommends the following changes, viz:

Physician for Honolulu, \$2,000

From what your committee has seen of the work at the Honolulu dispensary, we think one physician is needed instead of two at \$2,000 each, or \$4,000 for both.

Item for physician for Waianae should be reduced from \$1,500 to \$500, like that of Ewa, as the district is small.

Item for physician for Lahaina an increase is recommended from \$2,100, as in the bill, to \$2,400.

Item for physician at Kihel is reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,400, as the work is no more arduous than that of the adjoining district of Makawao.

A new item to read physician for South Kona and Waimea, \$1,200, is recommended, as the district is in need of medical service.

Item for North Hilo, \$1,500, is reduced to \$1,500. A new item to read physician for Oahu, Hawaii, is recommended, and the item for Puna is amended to read:

Physician for Puna, \$1,200

Under pay roll general expenses, your committee recommends the following changes, viz:

Meat Inspector and Veterinarian at \$150 \$3,000

Three sanitary inspectors at \$1,500, \$3,750, be changed to read:

Three Sanitary Inspectors at \$1,500 \$4,500

Item for janitor and messenger, \$720, be changed to read:

Messenger, Copyist, etc., \$1,140

Your committee recommends the item for non-leperous children, \$2,400, be increased to \$3,120, as detailed below.

Item for assistant inspector of plumbing be changed to read:

Inspector of Plumbing, \$2,400, and one for removing garbage, \$2,400, and one for exterminating, \$2,400, be combined and increased to \$7,200, as detailed further on. Your committee thinks the pay of employees doing this work should be increased, as it is "dirty work."

Item for segregation of lepers, \$2,400, is reduced to \$1,500 and detailed.

Item for maintenance of hospital, \$4,200, is reduced to \$3,840 and detailed. Item for superintendent and assistants Insane Asylum is increased from \$10,880 to \$11,008. The committee feels justified in asking an increase from the fact that the work is both dangerous and trying.

The following recapitulation of the appropriations is submitted with the changes recommended by the committee and with the request that they be adopted, viz:

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Salary of Secretary \$1,000

Salary of Assistant Clerk \$2,000

Salary of Food Commissioner and Analyst \$4,208

Pay of Government Physicians—

Waimea, Kauai \$1,440

Koloa, Kauai \$1,440

Lahoe, Kauai \$1,440

Kawahau and Hanalei, Kauai \$1,900

City Physician, Honolulu \$3,600

Ewa, Oahu \$900

Waianae, Oahu \$900

Waialua, Oahu \$1,200

Koolaukoko and Koolauloa, Oahu \$1,400

Molokai \$1,400

Lahaina, Maui \$2,400

Wailuku, Maui \$2,400

Kihel, Kula, etc. Maui \$1,400

Makawao, Maui \$1,400

Hana, Maui \$1,600

North Koloa, Hawaii \$1,200

South Koloa, Waimea, Hawaii \$1,200

Hamakua, Hawaii \$1,440

North Hilo, Hawaii \$1,560

Hilo, Hawaii \$1,500

Olas, Hawaii \$1,200

Puna, Hawaii \$1,200

Kau, Hawaii \$1,440

South Kona, Hawaii \$1,500

North Kona, Hawaii \$1,500

Pay Roll, General Expenses—

Meat Inspector and Veterinary \$3,000

Registrar Deaths, etc., Agent to District \$2,400

Three Sanitary Inspectors at \$1,500 \$4,500

Milk Inspector \$1,800

Fish Inspector \$1,440

Assistant Fish Inspector \$900

Stockman to Veterinary \$1,000

Messenger and Copyist \$1,140

Morgue Attendant \$1,200

Officer for Registered Women \$900

Non-Leperous Children Pay Roll—

3 Sisters at \$20 a month each \$120

1 Maid Servant \$15

1 Maid Servant \$14

1 Maid Servant \$14

1 Washerwoman \$18

1 Yardman \$22

Inspector of Plumbing \$2,400

Garbage and Excavator \$2,400

Pay Rolls, Monthly Rate—

Superintendent \$100

Day Foreman \$70

Night Foreman \$70

2 Foremen at \$55 \$110

7 Excavator Drivers at \$55 \$385

2 Rubbish Burners at \$45 \$90

12 Garbage Tenders at \$45 \$540

2 Earth Closet Tenders at \$45 \$90

1 Scow Foreman \$50

3 Scow Tenders at \$40 \$120

1 Night Watchman \$40

2 Stablemen at \$45 \$90

2 Yardmen at \$40 \$80

1 Yardboy \$30

Segregation of Leper Pay Rolls, Monthly Rate—

Supt. Leper Settlement \$150

Resident Physician \$200

Asst. Supt. \$100

Supt.'s Clerk \$50

Manager of Dispensary \$50

4 Brokers, Baldwin Home, \$20 each \$80

Keeper of Kalihl Station \$80

Onicer or Lepers \$40

Labor Pay Roll, Kalihl Station \$70

Labor Pay Roll, Leper Settlement \$1,500

Honolulu Dispensary Pay Roll, Monthly Rate—

1 Dispenser \$100

1 Nurse \$50

Superintendent and Assistant, Insane Asylum, Monthly Rate—

Medical Supt. \$150

Superintendent \$125

With the lack of money for government expense under present conditions

your committee think that these offices could be safely dispensed with, and the money asked for them could be spent for repairs to public roads.

Your committee recommends the following changes in the items enumerated hereafter:

Salary of Secretary \$1,000

The office is an important one and should be given a salary equal to the chief clerks of departments of like importance.

As the clerical work of the Department would increase after the offices above enumerated are abolished, your committee would recommend the following item be inserted after salary of secretary, and the salary for same to be increased, viz:

Salary of Assistant Clerk, \$2,000

Under pay of Government physicians, your committee recommends the following changes, viz:

Physician for Honolulu, \$2,000

From what your committee has seen of the work at the Honolulu dispensary, we think one physician is needed instead of two at \$2,000 each, or \$4,000 for both.

Item for physician for Waianae should be reduced from \$1,500 to \$500, like that of Ewa, as the district is small.

Item for physician for Lahaina an increase is recommended from \$2,100, as in the bill, to \$2,400.

Item for physician at Kihel is reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,400, as the work is no more arduous than that of the adjoining district of Makawao.

A new item to read physician for South Kona and Waimea, \$1,200, is recommended, as the district is in need of medical service.

Item for North Hilo, \$1,500, is reduced to \$1,500. A new item to read physician for Oahu, Hawaii, is recommended, and the item for Puna is amended to read:

Physician for Puna, \$1,200

Under pay roll general expenses, your committee recommends the following changes, viz:

Meat Inspector and Veterinarian at \$150 \$3,000

Three sanitary inspectors at \$1,500, \$3,750, be changed to read:

Three Sanitary Inspectors at \$1,500 \$4,500

Item for janitor and messenger, \$720, be changed to read:

Messenger, Copyist, etc., \$1,140

Your committee recommends the item for non-leperous children, \$2,400, be increased to \$3,120, as detailed below.

Item for assistant inspector of plumbing be changed to read:

Inspector of Plumbing, \$2,400, and one for removing garbage, \$2,400, and one for exterminating, \$2,400, be combined and increased to \$7,200, as detailed further on. Your committee thinks the pay of employees doing this work should be increased, as it is "dirty work."

Item for segregation of lepers, \$2,400, is reduced to \$1,500 and detailed.

Item for maintenance of hospital, \$4,200, is reduced to \$3,840 and detailed. Item for superintendent and assistants Insane Asylum is increased from \$10,880 to \$11,008. The committee feels justified in asking an increase from the fact that the work is both dangerous and trying.

The following recapitulation of the appropriations is submitted with the changes recommended by the committee and with the request that they be adopted, viz:

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Salary of Secretary \$1,000

Salary of Assistant Clerk \$2,000

Salary of Food Commissioner and Analyst \$4,208

Pay of Government Physicians—

Waimea, Kauai \$1,440

Koloa, Kauai \$1,440

Lahoe, Kauai \$1,440

Kawahau and Hanalei, Kauai \$1,900

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Morgue Attendant \$1,200

Officer for Registered Women \$900

Non-Leperous Children Pay Roll—

3 Sisters at \$20 a month each \$120

1

HUMPHREYS' LAWYER MILL AND THE REASONS FOR IT.

The general public has known that Home Rule members of the Legislature were being put through the law mill at Judge Humphreys' office at a rapid rate, but few have any conception of the bare-faced indecency of the railroad methods pursued, or to the extent to which they have been carried, or of the causes leading to them.

Here are some of the peculiarities of the procedure:

The law permits both the Supreme and Circuit Courts to admit practitioners in the District Courts.

The Supreme Court long ago established a rule prescribing the method of application and course of procedure. This rule is as follows:

Applications for admission to the Bar of the Supreme Court, OR OF THE LOWER COURTS, shall be by petition in the applicant's handwriting, setting forth his age, birthplace, nationality, last place of residence, and the character and term of his study. Sufficient certificates of the applicant's good moral character, and if he be a member of the Bar of any other court, the certificate of his admission to such Bar shall accompany the application.

This rule is still observed by all the Judges except Judge Humphreys who, for the benefit of his Home Rule legislative friends, has cut loose from all rules.

Between April 17th and May 2d last, just fifteen days, Judge Humphreys admitted eighteen persons to practice law. Of these one is a Home Rule campaign leader; one is the assistant clerk of the Home Rule Legislature and sixteen are Home Rule members of the Legislature, six Senators and ten Representatives.

The applicants did not file petitions in their own handwriting. Instead, Judge Humphreys directed one of the clerks of the court to make up batches of blanks, five or six at a time, one being an original, and the remainder carbon copies. These blanks were filled in and signed.

The petitions do not set forth the place of residence of the applicants, nor do they set forth "the character and term of his study." There are no accompanying certificates of the applicant's good moral character.

The modus operandi of the law mill was for an applicant to get a typewritten blank from the clerk, fill it out, or get the clerk to do it for him, take it in to Judge Humphreys, get his approval, sometimes within five minutes, come back to the clerk and get a license to practice law.

There was no examination of the applicants for the good reason that the Judge speaks no Hawaiian; with a few exceptions the applicants speak little or no English, and the bulk of the petitioners know so little law that they cannot tell the difference between a subpoena and a probate decision. It was literally a case of "make you a lawyer while you wait."

The following is the list of those who were run through the legal hopper during the fifteen days named: Senator Kanuha, who is the tailor at the Kamehameha School, and a very good tailor, too, slipped a cog and did not undergo the milling process until May 15th. It is stated that he appeared with the others, but acknowledging, as the others didn't, that he had not read the Civil or Penal Code, he was told by Judge Humphreys to first do this. He returned two weeks later and announced that the prescribed course of study was complete. The mill wheels thereupon revolved for five minutes and produced "David Kanuha, Attorney-at-Law."

PRODUCT OF THE HUMPHREYS' LAW MILL.

Name	Age	Application	Date	License
1. M. H. Kanoho	35	April 17	April 17	April 17
2. R. Puuk	53	April 17	April 17	April 17
3. J. W. K. Keiki	38	April 19	April 19	April 19
4. George P. Kaulmakale	—	April 19	April 19	April 19
5. D. Kalauokalani	79	April 20	April 20	April 20
6. J. B. Kaohi	62	April 22	April 22	April 22
7. L. Nakapahu	45	April 22	April 22	April 22
8. J. H. Kahilina	55	April 22	April 22	April 22
9. S. K. Pua	35	April 25	April 25	April 25
10. William White	49	April 25	April 25	April 25
11. P. W. Beckley	25	April 25	April 25	April 25
12. S. H. Haahoe	49	April 26	April 26	April 26
13. J. K. Kekaula	44	April 26	April 26	April 26
14. Benj. K. Kane	—	April 29	April 29	April 29
15. John T. Brown	51	April 29	April 29	April 29
16. William Mossman	39	April 29	April 29	April 29
17. R. H. Makekau	35	May 2	May 2	May 2
18. H. Kauahilo	67	May 2	May 2	May 2
19. David Kanuha	36	May 15	May 15	May 15

*Not a legislator or politician so far as known.

A SIGNIFICANT SIDE LIGHT.

A sidelight is thrown on the whole procedure by the fact that on April 29th, one H. P. Halola filed a petition to be admitted to practice, accompanied by a certificate of good character and competency to practice, signed by eleven people, including Judge Wilcox.

Mr. Halola did not have the good fortune to file his application on one of the Humphreys' patent carbon blanks, warranted to take immediate effect, and the still greater misfortune not to be a member of the Legislature.

He was told by the Judge to call again next day, and on the next day was further advised to call again in six months.

At the identical time that this wholesale presentation of lawyers' licenses to members of the Legislature was going on, there was pending before the Legislature a bill drawn by Judge Humphreys, which held concealed within its ambiguous phrases a power which he claims takes away from the clerk of the Supreme Court and the high sheriff the duty of drawing juries; a power which they have held by law for years, and which places the absolute power in Judge Humphreys to draw through any bailiff appointed by him, not only Grand Juries, but the regular juries which try the indictments found by such Grand Juries.

In pursuance of his claim he has appointed C. A. K. Hopkins, an inexperienced young Hawaiian, and Oscar Lewis, of Lewis & Turk, as his bailiffs. Mr. Hopkins purports to have selected the Grand Jury to find indictments, and Mr. Lewis is in line of succession to stand sponsor for the regular Jury to try such indictments.

TEXT OF THE BAILIFF ACT.

This is the Bailiff Act, smuggled through the Legislature, under which Judge Humphreys claims that the power to draw grand and petit juries is taken away from the clerk of the Supreme Court and the high sheriff and given to his personally-appointed bailiffs, C. A. K. Hopkins and Oscar Lewis:

ACT 10.

An Act Relating to the Appointment of Bailiffs for Certain Courts in the Territory of Hawaii and Defining the Duties and Powers of Such Bailiffs and Fixing the Amount of Their Compensation, and Providing for the Payment of Such Compensation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a bailiff for the Supreme Court, and upon extraordinary occasions to appoint such additional number of bailiffs as he may deem necessary for a period not exceeding ten days.

Section 2. That the several Judges of the several Circuit Courts be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a bailiff for their respective courts; Provided, that each of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit may appoint a bailiff; and, Provided, that during any term of the Circuit Court, the presiding Judge thereof may appoint such additional number of bailiffs as he may deem necessary.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the several bailiffs appointed under this Act to at all times preserve order in the courts of which they are appointed and under the order and direction of the Judges of such courts to execute their commands and make proclamation of their orders, judgments and decrees and to serve and to otherwise execute under the order and direction of the Judges aforesaid all and every process issued by said Judges or issued out of their respective courts; and while so serving or executing any of the orders, directions, commands and process aforesaid, said bailiffs shall have and they are hereby vested with all of the power and authority enjoyed and possessed by sheriffs.

Section 4. That every bailiff appointed under the provisions of this Act shall hold his office during, and only during, the pleasure of the Chief Justice or Judge appointing him, as the case may be.

Section 5. That the bailiffs appointed under the provisions of this Act shall be paid for their services at and after the following rates, and it shall be the duty of the Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii to draw a warrant for the same upon the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, upon an order so to do under the seal of the court, or any Judge of the Court by whom any such bailiff may have been appointed; that is to say:

The bailiff of the Supreme Court per month . . . \$100.00
Additional bailiffs at the rate per day . . . 5.00
The bailiffs of the First and Fourth Circuits per month . . . 50.00
The bailiffs of the Second, Third and Fifth Circuits per month . . . 50.00
Additional bailiffs for the several Circuit Courts, per day, for each day of actual service . . . 3.00

Section 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Approved this 25th day of April, A. D. 1901.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Germans for Samoa.

Mr. G. Kunst of Samoa, well known here, the purchaser of the steamer Ringarooma for the Samoa-Hawaiian trade, has bought up all the available land in Samoa, some 11,000 acres, and as a result the land values on Upolu have doubled within the past year. Mr. Kunst intends to bring out a number of German immigrants to Samoa, where he intends starting coffee plantations, the land and climate being well adapted for the purpose. It is stated that Mr. Kunst intends to have a couple of steamers constructed in Germany to run in conjunction with his present vessel in the island trade.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

IRISH PAPER IS SEIZED

Foul Attack on the Sovereign of Britain.

LONDON, May 11.—The Times says "The Irish People" was seized after publication, and many copies had been sold. It contained a foul and obscene attack on the King in connection with the action of Archbishop Vaughan and the English Catholics recently in presenting a royal address. The libel was comparable in falsehood and bad taste to the worst outbreaks of the French gutter press during the Fashoda period.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the seizure was effected without a warrant under the common law. He had authorized the preservation of evidence and the prevention of crime by stopping the further dissemination of a seditious libel.

Mr. John Dillon, in moving the adjournment of the House, did not attempt to justify the language used by the paper, but censured the suppression of freedom. Neither the Viceroy of Ireland, nor Mr. Wyndham, nor the House of Commons was competent to judge what was seditious. It was a question for the courts.

Mr. Redmond, in seconding the motion, said the Executive was in reality attempting to suppress the United Irish League.

Mr. Wyndham, in replying, claimed personal initiative and responsibility for seizure. The publication was a gross and scandalous libel. He would not sell his lips by reading the outrageous, scurrilous, loathsome and false attacks on the King, and offend the ears of members of the House and wound the feelings of millions of the King's subjects throughout the world. Not only would the Government suppress it, but it was the duty of any loyal subject to intervene. The libel was couched in language fouler than any used abroad in regard to the late revered Queen. A prosecution would probably do more harm than good.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of a speech, asked: "Is the publication of an obscene libel a necessary weapon of political agitation?"

The question was received with angry Nationalist protests.

Mr. Balfour continued: "Why then, did what is described as their leading organ stoop to use the foul and poisonous weapon of seditious and obscene libel?" Mr. Balfour went on to say that owing to his very high position the King was less able than any of his subjects to repel attacks. A gross offense against decency and morals had been committed. If the Nationalists were aggrieved the courts were open to them. The suppression of newspapers attacks on the private character of the Sovereign did not affect the great and sacred cause of the freedom of the press.

Mr. Asquith re-echoed Mr. Balfour's sentiments.

The motion for adjournment was negatived by 252 against 64. Ten Radicals voted with the minority, and a number of Liberals and Radicals abstained from voting, objecting to Mr. Wyndham acting judicially and the police not being furnished with warrants. The bulk of the Liberals voted with the Government.

"The Irish People" has made a long series of attacks on the Government and the Empire.

There is a consensus of opinion that the latest article will create antagonism between the English Catholics and the United Irish League.

SOME WORLD NEWS.

LONDON, May 12.—The destruction of Hartbeestfontein greatly hampered Commandant De la Rey, who retreated to Walmarranad, on the southwest border of the Transvaal, where the late Boer capital was established.

The result of the combined British movement in the bush veldt and Pietcrsburg district of the Northern Transvaal, was the surrender or capture of 1,000 armed burghers.

The enemy were less able to support the bush campaign than the British when the roads and drifts were blocked.

A laager was surprised at Vaalrad, and six Boers killed and four wounded.

LONDON, May 11.—Reuters's correspondent states that Lord Methuen, at Binsfontein, recaptured a gun taken by the Boers at Nital's Nek. Four Boers were killed and several captured.

General Grenfell also recaptured another Nital's Nek gun.

General Babington has unearthed a Krupp gun.

A detachment of Tasmanian Bushmen, under Lieutenant Colonel Wollock, engaged Scheepers's command at Gonnashoek. Three Tasmanians were wounded and one captured. The Tasmanians renewed the attack next day, expelling the Boers from the position without loss.

Villads captured twenty of Matthew Pretorius's force, and the remainder have scattered. Villads is pursuing another commando.

LONDON, May 12.—Lord Kitchener reports: Since the 7th, 28 Boers have been killed, 6 wounded, and 120 taken prisoners; 183 have surrendered, while 9,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 230 wagons, 1,500 horses, and large quantities of grain and stock have been captured.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

LONDON, May 10.—Wernher, Belt & Co. have issued a writ for slander against Mr. Markham in connection with his recent utterances in the House of Commons.

CHINA.

LONDON, May 12.—Circumstantial advices from Singanfu state that Luchuanlin and General Yungdu are supporting the Empress Dowager's reactionaries, and are defying the Ministers of the Chinese court.

It is feared a revolution is contemplated, aiming at the death of the Em-

peror, and in favor of Prince Tuan's son, Pu Chuan.

The American troops have evacuated Peking, excepting the forbidden city, where the location guard remains.

Most of the British troops at Tientsin are returning to India forthwith.

BRITISH TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 11.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to Mr. Henniker Benson, said the deficit on British telegrams in 1900 was £600,000, making a total deficit since the government purchased them of £3,000,000. The public could not have a return on capital, and at the same time have remunerative concessions.

A CLOSE DIVISION.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons a snatch vote on the Scottish estimates gave the government a majority of twelve.

LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, May 11.—Lord Salisbury has returned from a visit to the Riviera in restored health.

THE BARCELONA RISING.

MADRID, May 12.—Ten thousand troops occupy Barcelona. The tramways have resumed running, and factories have started to work.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Reichstag passed a bill prolonging favored nation treatment to Britain and her colonies. The Reichstag adjourns till November.

A HISTORIC MAMMAL.

LONDON, May 12.—Sir Harry Johnston, special commissioner to Uganda, has sent to the British Museum the skin and skull of a mammal discovered in the forests of Uganda and Congo. It is supposed to be the historic helladotherium. It resembles the giraffe, wild ass and tapir combined. The forehead is scarlet, and the rest of the skin is remarkably colored.

THE TURKISH POSTOFFICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The Turkish government has accused the directors of the foreign postoffice of facilitating and smuggling of an ambassador's returned note making an accusation offensive to the Porte. The ambassadors have cited the cases of Japan and Egypt in support of their contention to a legal basis for foreign postoffices in Turkey.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

LONDON, May 10.—The population of England and Wales, as shown by the census, is 32,525,716. The population of the County of London is 4,536,034; of the other administrative counties, 18,850,492; and of the county boroughs 9,139,190. The counties, including the other portions of Greater London, show a very large increase, while the agricultural counties are stationary or declining.

The return for England and Wales shows an increase of 3,523,191 on the last census, taken in 1891, when the population was 29,002,525. The increase for the preceding ten years was 3,028,068, so that a slightly increased ratio of growth is exhibited.

In London county the increase was 324,978, the population at the 1891 census having been 4,211,056. The increase during the preceding decennium was 315,512.

CIRCUIT COURT

AND GRAND JURY

Judge Humphreys has rendered decision in the matter of T. F. Lansing, who was before the court in response to a citation to appear and show cause why he should not answer the questions asked him by the Grand Jury in regard to the bribery matter.

The court characterized the claim of privilege made by the ex-Treasurer as without merit or foundation, but it discharged him because his information was hearsay, and because he gave the name of persons from whom he received it. The court said that no indictment could be made on hearsay testimony. The ruling was, however, that Mr. Lansing had no privilege in the matter, and that if he had original evidence the court would require him to give the evidence or abide by the consequences.

Attorney-General Dole was present when the decision was given.

Foreman Carter yesterday invited Dr. Russel, ex-president of the Senate, to appear before the Grand Jury and to give such information as was in his possession concerning the alleged bribery of members of the Legislature.

Dr. Russel at once responded, and was in conference with the Grand Jury for some time.

The "Blue and the Gray," at the Orpheum tonight.



Wagons, Brakes,
Phaetons, Surreys,
Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes
Carriage Material.
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Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company.
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Good Serviceable Bicycles

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from a dealer who will guarantee them.

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All numbers direct from the factory.

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SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 Per Month, Foreign \$ 3.00
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—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY, MAY 28

Honolulu may be said to be living a strenuous life.

Someone will be in demand if large ducks increase in number.

Has Pain been called yet or isn't he on the Humphreys' calling list?

Mainland measures to reform Honolulu would savor of the beam and the mote.

Politics makes not only strange bed-fellows, but odd covering and lumpy pillows.

The evil geni which have shut off the ventilation may be blamed for ill-temper as well as discomfort.

The fight for good government is in the hands of the men who have won it before, and they will win it again.

For Exchange: A Jury for a Saloon. Apply to Oscar Lewis, First Circuit Court, care of Hon. A. S. Humphreys.

The absence of Mr. Beckley "seeing the President" may have relieved the Grand Jury of a too-valuable witness.

The expense attending a new production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in New York would suggest a new nomenclature. It should be at least "Cottage."

The Paradise of the Pacific is again out in beautiful form, the frontispiece being a picture in half-tones of a native home in Puna, Hawaii. The table of contents is even more attractive than usual.

Balliff Lewis was employed to pack petit juries. He offers to pack them for the highest bidder. Judge Humphreys, who needs packed juries in his business, should raise Lewis' pay.

The Republican denies that Judge Humphreys gave law licenses to unexamined legislators before their passage of his pet bill. In other words he refused to pay in advance. We don't blame him.

The tremendous ovation given Governor Dole when his picture was thrown on the screen at the Opera House Saturday night, shows where the people of this community stand on pending questions.

Is it Americanizing the islands when a court surreptitiously gets absolute power to indict and to try any man he does not like? Is that sort of thing an improvement on the principles of absolute monarchy?

When a Judge fixes things to pack a Grand Jury to frame indictments and then to pack a petit jury to try the men indicted, it is nearly time for the Bar Association to do a little good work for justice and Americanism.

In the illness of Mrs. McKinley, which has necessitated a complete rearrangement of the Presidential tour and the elimination of the Northern States from the itinerary, the Chief Executive has the sympathy of the whole people. His devotion to his wife during trying experiences, her courage when before the public, all have endeared them to the mass of the people, and the early recovery of Mrs. McKinley will be anxiously awaited.

One of Humphreys' organs whines that the Advertiser has violated its pledge not to discuss the merits of the perjury case. As a matter of fact, there are no specifications. This paper has not discussed the perjury case at all, and the Humphreys' organ cannot quote a line which shows otherwise—unless it chooses to call some pertinent bill comparisons a "discussion."

Where courts can pack juries to indict and try political enemies the liberties of the citizens are in danger. It is time for people who love fair play in Hawaii to decide what course should be pursued. Are the islands to be terrorized by an insane and vengeful Judge or be put, once and for all, under the sway of justice and decency? It is an acute crisis which it needs no committee of safety to meet, the entire population, minus only the ring of adventurers and their Royalist allies, being sufficient to compel results.

Judge Humphreys was asked point blank in court if he intended to try Walter G. Smith. He declined to commit himself, and forced the filing of the affidavit of bias.

A simple, frank disavowal of any such intention would have settled the whole matter then and there to the credit and satisfaction of defendant. He declined, however, to loosen his grip on the defendant, and at this hour it is apparent that the defendant next Tuesday on the important matter of a change of venue, is in the hands and subject to the disposition of his deadly foe. For Judge Humphreys to intimate that he probably would not try Mr. Smith, but might do so, is to promise nothing more than nothing, and for counsel to delay further, trusting to such elusive talk, would have been criminal neglect on their part. As it was, Judge Humphreys suggested laches in not objecting sooner.

AN OPEN LETTER TO J. O. CARTER, FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY.

It is currently reported, Mr. Carter, that the Grand Jury intends the imputation that they are a whitewashing body. We sincerely hope they are not. However, actions speak louder than words.

Legislative corruption was not the only thing which you were ordered to investigate. You were instructed that other matters were within your jurisdiction. Any public scandal brought to your notice, whether it affects high or low, is a proper subject of scrutiny.

The Advertiser directs your attention to certain facts stated on the front page of this paper, whereby it appears that while a bill was pending in the Legislature giving to Judge Humphreys such powers as have never been conferred upon any other man in Hawaii since the days of absolute monarchy, he ignored all rules and precedents heretofore recognized by the courts of Hawaii, and transformed out of hand, practically without examination, sixteen members of the Legislature into practicing lawyers.

This is not hearsay. This is all a matter of record, on the files of the Legislature and in the archives of the First Circuit Court.

If, with a bill pending before the Legislature giving him arbitrary power to arrest any man on sight, the Attorney-General had appointed sixteen members of the Legislature as deputy sheriffs, with the accompanying emoluments and honors, would you not have deemed it eminently a subject of investigation and censure, if not a subject for indictment?

If, pending a bill to give the Treasurer power to assess and exempt whom he pleased, he should appoint and commission sixteen members of the Legislature as deputy tax assessors, would you not have given the matter your official scrutiny?

If the Attorney-General had done what is hypothetically suggested, it would at best have conferred the power of temporary arrest; and in the other example the Treasurer would have simply received authority to compel the unjust payment of one per cent per annum for a man's wealth.

In the actual case now drawn to your attention, the power of arbitrary arrest and assessment faded into insignificance compared with the unlimited power conferred upon Judge Humphreys by the "Balliff bill," if his claims as to his power under such bill are substantiated.

Under that bill he claims the arbitrary right to appoint any one he pleases a balliff, which balliff, he claims, has the arbitrary, uncontrolled power to select—select is the word, not draw by lot—to select whomsoever he pleases as members of a Grand Jury; and as though that were not bad enough, he claims that he thereupon has the power to direct that same balliff, or any other man whom he chooses to invest with that title, to personally select a jury to try the men whom the personally-selected Grand Jury have indicted.

If this claim is substantiated, not merely the power of temporary arrest and limited taxation is placed in his hands, but property, honor, reputation—the very life and death of every man, woman and child in this Territory are placed in the power of this one man.

Do you think that while such a bill was pending it was consistent with judicial honor and decency for Judge Humphreys to appoint sixteen of the men who were to vote on that bill, and two of their political friends, to positions of honor and emolument, which the bulk of them could never have reached through any other way?

Do you think, Mr. Carter, that you can satisfy your own conscience by devoting your official time to searching for some small money consideration asked for a paltry franchise or to pass or defeat a liquor bill, and let this monstrous attack on the life, liberty and property of the people of this Territory, accomplished in such open and shameless manner, pass unscathed?

We ask in all good faith and earnestness, what are you going to do about it, Mr. Carter?

GRAND JURY AND DISPENSARY BILL.

In charging this Grand Jury, Judge Humphreys told it to examine all accusations of bribery made against the Legislature, instancing the street and press rumors which, at the time, had most to do with the possible causes which led to the defeat of the Dispensary bill.

To find out what malign influences blighted the Dispensary bill was evidently near to the judicial heart, and strange to say, the tales worked with Humphreys, for when the Grand Jury was "accidentally" drawn, in and behold, there appeared the following names, like about Ben Adhem's leading all the rest:

E. C. MACFARLANE: Wholesale liquor dealer, owner of the Hawaiian Hotel and Annex bars; owner of a wholesale liquor house and saloon on Maui and of the Commercial Saloon here.

A. V. GEAR: Business partner of the auditor of Peacock & Co., Limited, owners of seven saloons, including a hotel, and of wholesale liquor stores here and in Hilo.

J. F. COLBURN: Stockholder of the Orpheum Company, which operates a liquor license.

J. C. COHEN: Stockholder of the Orpheum Company.

J. D. HOLT, JR.: Partner in the firm of Lovejoy & Co., wholesale and retail liquor dealers (Anchor Saloon).

GEORGE E. SMITHIES: Son-in-law of Sam Nowlin, part proprietor of the Merchants' Exchange Saloon, Canario's Saloon in Hilo and of Seely Shaw's wholesale liquor store.

OLIVER STILLMAN: A relative by marriage of J. D. Holt, Jr., of Lovejoy & Co.

S. B. DWIGHT: Brother-in-law of the late Mr. Lovejoy and administrator of the Lovejoy estate.

Out of fifteen members of the Grand Jury there are eight interested either directly or indirectly, in the liquor business.

Verily, fate is a strange thing. Perhaps the Judge was right, for if there was any monkeying with the liquor Dispensary bill, or undue conviviality at the Bungalow Club, who so likely to know of and attend to it as the liquor men?

The public can await the result with full assurance that this jury of experts will sift the Dispensary bill scandal to the bottom, and that we shall learn all of the inside history of why that bill fell by the wayside.

THE CRISIS.

There is no use in talking—this city is suffering under a sense of insult and outrage which it has not felt before since 1893. It regards itself as temporarily in the hands of a political bandit, of men who, as was the case with the carpet bag judiciary of South Carolina before the overthrow, are using the powers of the court for selfish and predatory ends. As things are, no man is safe who dares raise a voice or a hand against the Judge of the First Circuit Court; and this fact disturbs business, creates factional uproar and impels a dangerous public spirit, the direction and results of which no man may now foresee.

By a singular misuse of terms, the disturbance has been brought about in the name of Americanism. If Americanism means anything more significant than a court which treats all men justly and is deflected neither by passion, selfishness nor political ambition from a desire or intent to do right, then we have failed to understand the constitutional genesis of the world. The kind of Americanism we have seen in judicial politics of late is false and putrid. Its purpose is to put the control of Hawaii into the hands of dishonest men, in whom patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel.

Look at the facts. A political "American" Judge, one who left his country for his country's good, coming to the then Republic of Hawaii, attempts to secure political control of the islands. He finally, by hook or crook, reaches an important judgeship. In his newspaper he complains that he cannot select his own Grand Jurors—the law will not permit it. A corrupt and vicious Legislature, mainly composed of Royalists who hate the present Territorial Government, comes and takes orders from the new Judge. He asks it to pass a disguised bill putting the power into his hands, while pretending to do something else, to pack grand and petit juries. The Governor does not discover that the bill is loaded, signs it and the measure becomes a law.

The Governor says he has reasons to think the Legislature is corrupt and is collecting evidence to prove it. Immediately, before the evidence is all in, a Grand Jury is selected by the court's own balliff, and is found to contain fourteen of the Governor's political enemies to one of his political friends. Acting solely on political lines, the jury summons witnesses who are not ready, and proceeds to browbeat and misrepresent them. The court intimidates counsel for the friends and supporters of the Governor, consigning some of them to jail because of their attempts to protect one of the Grand Jury's victims from the judgment of a biased court. The next step, as we predict, will

THE ISSUE.

While the recent contempt cases present strong proof of lack of judicial balance and an unrestrained and vengeful disposition, on the part of the Judge, this is not by any means the most serious issue presented. The principle involved is, can a man charged with crime object to being tried by a judge who is his bitter personal enemy, or must he stand mute? The Hawaiian statute says that if he cannot have a fair trial FOR ANY CAUSE, a defendant may have a change of venue. The only way to secure a change of venue is to file a motion asking for it.

The rules of the court require that a motion be based on the record, or on affidavits. Bias and prejudice on the part of the judge do not appear on the record; therefore they must be made to appear, if at all, by affidavit. To show bias and prejudice on the part of the judge, an affidavit must necessarily deal with his personality and with matters which, if strong enough to show prejudice, must involve that which is unpleasant to him. The very nature of the proceedings prevents it being otherwise. Facts which are pleasant to the Judge will not prove prejudice. Facts which prove prejudice will be unpleasant to him.

But, it is claimed, unpleasant personalities concerning the judge, contained in the affidavit, constitute contempt of court. If this is so, then what becomes of

the right of change of venue?

The only logical conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing premises is, that if an attempt is made to show bias by the recital of slight evidences thereof, such and water statements, such as do not ruffle the Judge, the motion will fail, because the evidence is too weak. If, however, the evidence is strengthened by the addition of evidence which demonstrates prejudice, it becomes contempt of court, the motion and affidavit are stricken from the record, the attorneys responsible therefor sent to jail, and again the motion fails, because the evidence is too strong.

If this is law in Hawaii, then Hawaiian law has degenerated back to the point where the common law was 100 years ago, when no man was allowed to plead the truth against a charge of libel, because the law held that "the greater the truth the greater the libel."

It is NOT the law of Hawaii, and in defending the right to fair trial before an impartial judge, the lawyers who have been made victims of an unjust judge are standing not only for their own rights and those of their client, but for those of the people of Hawaii.

BAILIFF LEWIS.

"Birds of a feather flock together." This community knows who and what Oscar Lewis is. Judge Humphreys knows even better than the rest of us. Lewis is known both in Honolulu and San Francisco as one of the "under world."

When a man has dirty work to do he secures an agent who will do dirty work.

It was a self-evident proposition to those who knew Humphreys and Lewis that when Humphreys made Lewis bailiff of his court the combination of the two meant mischief, but not even those who knew them best, dreamed that proof would so soon be at hand of what the trusted, confidential arm of the court was capable.

Elsewhere we publish the evidence of Lewis' attempt to auction off the power to pack a jury in exchange for "influence" for his own benefit. It happened this time that he made the proposition to an honest man. It demonstrates, however, the boundless possibilities not only of corruption, but the abyss over which this whole Territory is suspended, when men such as Humphreys and Lewis become partners, and obtain the power which will enable them at will to arrest, fine, imprison, convict—yes, hang if necessary to their plans, any man who crosses their purposes.

We have heretofore had proof of a packed Grand Jury today we have proof that the petit jury can be packed by the highest bidder; what the morrow may bring forth no man can tell.

Fellow citizens of Honolulu, what are you going to do about it?

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Refusal to Accept Roads Which Are Not of Suitable Grades.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held yesterday morning, Acting Governor Cooper presiding. The meeting was largely given over to discussion of the Oahu College tract's layout of streets and the line of the Hilo Railroad through Oahu.

A letter from J. S. Scott, chairman of the Hilo Road Board, was read, the letter stating that he had an application from the Hilo Mill Company for reimbursement for a road it had built in Hilo. The Council declined to approve the application.

Three applications to accept roads as Government highways were rejected upon objections from Surveyor Wall to the grades of the same. These were the roads in the Achi tract in Palama, the roads in the College tract and the Hilo Railroad at Oahu.

E. S. Boyd read a proposition from the Hana plantation, in which it offered \$500 for certain rights. This matter was deferred by the Council.

Auditor Austin, upon being called in for information, stated that it would not be necessary to ask the Legislature for appropriations for expenses following the expiration of the biennial period, as appropriations were continued until new appropriations were made, under the law.

A recommendation was made for the granting of a qualified liquor license similar to that held by the Moana Hotel, to Mr. Lycurgus of Hilo.

All the heads of the Departments were present.

Island Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Postoffice Department has closed a contract with the Hawaiian Navigation Company for performing steamboat mail service between Honolulu and points on other islands in Hawaii for a distance of 200 miles, each way on an irregular schedule. The contracting company is directed to "notify postmasters by telephone as far as practicable of arrival at landing."

Cuban Protests.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The tobacco workers in Pinar del Rio Province, says a Tribune dispatch from Havana, are deducing Quesada and other members of the Cuban constitutional convention with protests against the reported intention of the War Department, to admit Porto Rican tobacco into Cuba. Protests will be forwarded to Washington and also laid before the Havana commission which is revising the tariff. Pinar del Rio is the most pro-American of all the provinces and its delegates support the Platt amendment.

Money Stolen From Mails.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.—A package containing \$300 currency consigned by registered mail by the National Bank of Commerce to a bank in Great Bend, Kas., has disappeared. A postoffice employee in Kansas City is under surveillance. The package was registered here but sent by mistake to Larned, Kas., instead of Great Bend. The mail pouch indicated that it had been tampered with.

AGREE TO BUDGET.

LONDON, May 21.—The House of Commons today by 300 to 123 votes rejected the motion of Sir Henry Fowler, Liberal, which was supported by the Liberal leaders, disapproving the budget proposals. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, announced that the Government would regard the adoption of the motion as a vote of no confidence. The Irish abstained from voting.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—Glanders, tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, pale-ness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Verney, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 27, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
U. Brower & Co.	1,000,000	100	42	
N. S. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	50,000	100		
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	20,000	50		
SUGARS				
SWA.	5,000,000	20	28	
HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Agricultural Co.	2,512,750	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,000,000	20	40	
Monom.	750,000	100		
Honolulu.	2,000,000	20	22	24
BALUKU	500,000	100		
Kalulu	500,000	20	25	26
Kioloa Plant Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	50		
..... Paid up	1,500,000	50		
Kiyanulu	100,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100		
McBryde & Co., Ltd.	852,500	20	13	7
..... Paid up	1,650,000	20		
Nahiku Sugar Co.	500,000	20		
..... Paid up	500,000	20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	147	
UNION.	3,500,000	20		
Oakula.	500,000	20	17 1/2	18 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,500	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
..... Paid up	2,500,000	20	14 1/2	15 1/2
Olowalu.	150,000	100		
Panama Sug. Plant Co.	5,000,000	5		
Pacific	500,000	100	210	260
Pala.	750,000	100		
Pepee.	750,000	100		
Pioneer.	2,000,000	100		
Puna.	4,500,000	100	107	108 1/2
Walluku.	700,000	100		
Waimanalo.	250,000	100		
Waimoe.	125,000	100	87 1/2	90
STEAMSHIP COS				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. R. P. & L. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Mutual Telephone Co.	250,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		
BANKS.				
First National Bank.				
First Am. Savings Bk.				
& Trust Co.				
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Bonds				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.				
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 5 per cent.				
Honolulu 5 per cent.				
U. S. 4 per cent.				
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U. S. 50 per cent.				

ANTI-MISSIONARY PARTY OF ISLAND

Delegate and Beckley Tell of Their Mission—The Pair Amuses S. Parker.

SOLONS DO LITTLE Senate Works and House Does Nothing.

The House again accomplished nothing beyond a few personal exchanges between the members. The first member to take up the floor was Makinali, who defended the Accounts Committee.

Mr. Emmeluth said he "asked me on Saturday for a complete report of the House expenditures. I have not had the necessary time to write out a report, so must ask your leave to present a verbal one. Mr. Emmeluth has several times during both this and the late regular session, objected to the extravagant expenditures of the House. Now, as a matter of course, the Printing Committee heads the list with the Molokai Committee expenses second, but third, and hundreds of dollars ahead of the remaining committees, with an expenditure of \$1,000, comes Mr. Emmeluth's own Committee on Finance. It has not been my fault if prices have been foolishly paid by the House. My business is to prove warrants and bills, that is all and some of the largest bills which we have approved came from Mr. Emmeluth's committee."

"I am willing," said Emmeluth, "that every item on the bill of the Finance Committee be inspected. I am not ashamed of it. Every bill contracted by us is legitimate, but what I do claim is the fact that some bills paid were not legitimate, and it is the right of the House to know about the current expenses of the session."

Representing the Finance Committee, Emmeluth then offered a portion of the revised salary pay roll, but the report was declared to be out of order by the chair, upon Robertson's suggestion that Emmeluth had overstepped the bounds laid down for them in attempting to fix the salaries of the judicial portion of the Territorial Government. Kanlio then introduced the following resolution, asking for its adoption in the name of suffering humanity:

Whereas, it is a common rumor in this city in reference to the treatment of sick people in the Victoria Hospital, that they are housed in low, filthy apartments, and one is thereby made to suffer more than necessary; therefore be it

Resolved, that a committee of five members be appointed from this House to go and investigate the condition of the Victoria Hospital and report to this House.

H. M. KANIHO.

Makelau wanted to "know you know," and said that he had never heard of the place.

Emmeluth stated that the hospital was under the direction of certain members of the Anglican Church, and that it was a charitable institution in the broadest sense of the word. No one went there unwillingly, and no one was ever forced to remain there. The Victoria Hospital was primarily for the use of consumptives, and has never received patients from the Queen's Hospital, as has been stated. If the House wishes to take an active interest in this matter, let it devote funds for the erection of a consumptive hospital, and not waste time in criticising a private institution that is supported by the individual charities of those who are only able to contribute a limited amount.

The resolution was then tabled. Monsarrat then came forward with a resolution that created a tempest in a teapot.

Resolved, that this House adjourn in order to give the remaining members time in which to file their applications to practice law.

Emmeluth claimed that the House had no right to ridicule or insult any branch of the Government.

Mahoe also claimed that it was out of order, to which Monsarrat retorted that Mahoe's petition to repeal the Federal quarantine law was equally out of order.

Emmeluth then moved that the resolution be rejected, as there was already enough discord between the three branches of the Government without adding present fuel to the ill-feeling, and Haahoe wanted to get rid of it by throwing it out of the window.

Bad feeling was running high, and Monsarrat discreetly withdrew his resolution, whereupon, through the quiet procedure of Akins, the House adjourned until today.

This is Kumula's wedding morn, and it is an open secret that a surprise from the members of the Legislature will greet the honorable Representative upon his taking his seat this morning.

SENATE REFERS MATTERS.

Many Appropriations Go to Committees for Report.

The Senate did not waste much time at their yesterday's session, the most of the time being taken up in reading a report from the majority of the Committee on Public Health, which was presented by Senator Achi, in part as follows:

Salary of president of Board of Health, \$7,200. As there is no provision made by the Legislature creating the office as a salaried position, we recommend that the item be stricken out.

The salary of executive officer, \$5,400, and salary for purchasing agent, \$4,000, were recommended by the committee to be combined at a salary of \$6,000.

The salary of secretary, \$1,000; salary of city sanitary officer, \$1,200; salary of food commissioner and analyst, \$1,200, were recommended by the committee to be passed in the bill.

All the items relating to the salaries of physicians in the different districts, were recommended to be passed in the bill, with the following exceptions:

There which will give the physician an ample practice to make a good living.

Monthly, \$1,000, to be increased to \$2,400, as the board states it could not get anyone to take the place at the former salary.

The physicians of Lahaina, Maui, \$2,400, to be reduced to \$1,800; Kula, Maui, \$1,800, to be reduced to \$1,400; North Hilo, Hawaii, \$1,800, to be reduced to \$1,400; Hilo, Hawaii, \$1,200, to be changed to \$1,000; Oahu, Hawaii, \$1,800; South Kona, Hawaii, \$1,200, to be changed to \$1,000; North Kona, Hawaii, \$1,500, to be changed to \$1,400.

The salary of bacteriologist and pathologist, \$4,800, was recommended to pass as in the bill.

Meat inspector and veterinary, \$4,800, on recommendation by the board, was reduced to \$4,200.

Veterinary surgeon, \$1,200; registrar of deaths, etc., \$2,400, to be passed as in the bill.

Three inspectors, at \$2,400, (\$7,200), was changed to \$2,160 (\$6,480).

Three inspectors, at \$1,920 (\$5,760), was recommended to pass as in the bill.

The salaries of milk, fish and assistant fish inspectors, were recommended to pass as in the bill.

The salaries of stenographer, morgue attendant, and officers for registered women, were recommended to pass as in the bill.

The item of non-leprosy children, etc., \$2,400, was recommended to pass as in the bill.

The salary of superintendent of sewers, \$3,000, and inspector of plumbing, \$3,600, were combined at a salary of \$4,200, and assistant of sewers, \$3,000, and removing of garbage, \$2,400, was reduced to \$1,800.

Operating excavator, \$45,000, was recommended to pass as in the bill; segregation of lepers, \$62,400, recommending the item pass at \$60,720; maintenance of hospital, \$4,200, to be reduced to \$3,540; superintendent and assistants of insane asylum, \$9,858, was recommended to pass at \$25,584.

Hoping the Senate will approve the above report, respectfully submitted.

W. C. ACHI.

I do not concur.

N. RUSSELL.

After the reading of the report, Senator Carter moved the report be accepted, in order to bring the matter before the House, as he had an amendment that he wanted to make to the report.

Senator Achi moved the report be tabled, to be taken up and considered with the Appropriation bill, which was adopted.

There being no further reports, the Appropriation bill was taken up under the head of unfinished business.

All the items under the head of Commission of Public Instruction, were upon a motion made by Senator "Oily Bill," referred to the Committee on Public Health and Education.

On motion of Senator Crabbe, the following items under the head of Commission of Public Lands, were passed as in the bill:

Incidentals (including land patent books, etc.) \$5,250

Preliminary roads and trails 7,000

Expenses filing boundary certificates 300

All the items under the head of Commission of Agriculture and Forestry, were, upon a motion made by Senator Crabbe, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

All items under the head of Survey Department were referred to the Committee of Public Lands, on a motion made by Senator Kalaupokalani.

The general expenses, support of non-leprosy children of lepers, support of hospitals, etc., under the head of Board of Health, was next taken up.

Senator Achi moved they proceed item by item, as the committee having in charge the other items under the Board of Health, had investigated this department also, and were therefore ready to furnish the House with a full report of each item. This, however, did not satisfy "Oily Bill," who seemed to be in a hurry to get out of the building, and moved this department be referred to the Committee on Public Health, with instruction to furnish a written report on the matter. The motion carried.

All the items under the head of military, band and expenses incurred over appropriation for year ending December 31, 1900, were upon a motion made by Senator Crabbe referred to the Committee on Military.

Under the head of auditing department, the item of incidentals and traveling expenses, \$6,000, was passed as in the bill.

The action on the balance of the bill which refers to its administrative features, was delayed until the appropriation items had been acted on.

Senator Achi presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Attorney-General is humbly requested to inform this House whether we can appropriate money to aid the Queen's Hospital or Institutions or not."

"Oily Bill" then moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, which carried. The Senate adjourned at 3 p. m.

ELEVEN CADETS SUFFER.

Direct Result of Recent Disorders at the Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Root has approved the action of the board of officers at West Point which recommended the dismissal of five cadets and the suspension of six others. This sustains the course of Col. Mills and the other officers in the recent disturbances at the academy. The names of the cadets will be posted at West Point tomorrow.

Mrs. Gage's Funeral.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The remains of Mrs. Lyman J. Gage arrived from Washington early today accompanied by Secretary Gage, his daughter, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Gage's sister, Mrs. Hendee of York, N. Y., D. H. Burnham and Rev. N. D. Hillis, who officiated at the funeral services in Washington yesterday, and who will conduct the rites at the grave in Rosehill cemetery tomorrow. The body was temporarily placed in the receiving vault at Rosehill. The services tomorrow will be strictly private.

MACHINISTS ON STRIKE Thousands of Men Want Shorter Hours.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The storm centers of the general strike of machinists throughout the country today are in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, and on the Pacific Coast. The number of firms that have signed agreements was augmented today by about a hundred, which brings the aggregate of the estimates making the concessions to 1,000 in round numbers during the past three or four days. Save in one or two instances, as at Scranton, the allied trades have not yet been affected. It is claimed at the general headquarters of the machinists, however, that where agreements are not effected by this afternoon or tomorrow morning, many men in the allied trades will go out in the individual shops where the machinists already are out. The estimate of President O'Connell, of the National Association of Machinists, as to the number of strikers to day, reports approximately the same figure given yesterday, 50,000. The executive board is in session here watching the progress of the strike.

The reports from all sections are very favorable. The indications are that the great majority of firms will have reached agreements with the men today or tomorrow. The dispatches coming in from various cities indicate that conferences will be held today with a large number of firms. Many men who were working yesterday went out today. The additions made last night and this morning to the list of strikers are not numerous, but will return to work this morning with their demands granted will about balance each other."

Today's reports show that only three railroads in the United States are now affected by the strike, namely, the Central Vermont, Lehigh Valley and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The situation according to reports received today at headquarters is summarized as follows:

Practically all the trouble between Kansas City and the Pacific Coast has been adjusted. At Kansas City about 600 men are out; but a few small firms have signed the agreements.

San Francisco reports an almost complete tie-up. About 6,000 men have struck. Agreements have been reached there, however, with eleven firms out, side of the Union and Hudson iron plants and the Fulton Shipbuilding Company.

At Seattle 700 men have struck. There are 500 strikers at Tacoma. The trouble has been adjusted at most of the other Pacific Coast points.

At New York about 2,500 men have struck. A settlement has been reached with the remainder which involves about 50 per cent of the firms. In Chicago all but several of the small shops have adjusted matters. About 2,000 men are out in Boston. Many men are out in the cities of Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Alliance. In Cincinnati a dozen firms have made the concession since Saturday and about 3,000 men are out. Alliance reports a complete tie-up, with 500 men striking. Only a few men are out in Cleveland, practically a general settlement having been effected there. All the firms in Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago Heights, Ill., have made agreements.

Favorable reports come from the South. At the establishments employing machinists in Norfolk, Va., all the men have returned to work. The establishments in Wilmington, Del., four firms have signed agreements, leaving about half of the original strikers out. There is a complete tie-up reported at Newburgh, N. Y., all of the 300 machinists being out, while all of the men at the Brooks locomotive works at Dunkirk, N. Y., have struck. The Naugatuck Valley in Connecticut is generally affected. All are out at Bridgeport, Derby, Ansonia, Waterbury, Stamford and New Britain, but all the firms in Danbury have signed agreements. In New Haven eleven firms signed yesterday, but 600 men still are out. About 500 are out at Springfield, Mass. In Philadelphia about half of the firms have reached agreements, leaving 2,500 men approximately still out. All are striking at Elgin, Ill. At Syracuse, N. Y., twelve establishments have conceded the demands.

NEW YORK, May 21.—At the headquarters of District No. 15, International Association of Machinists, it was said today that only two firms of any importance in this city have refused to grant requests of the machinists for a nine-hour day. The two firms are the R. Hoe Printing Press Company, employing 700 machinists, and the Garvin Machine Company, where 500 men went on strike yesterday.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—About 200 machinists who struck yesterday returned to work today in the smaller shops which have agreed to the demands of the men. In a few of the shops which signed the agreement, the men are still out because the employers insisted on conditions not recognized by the machinists. There are now fifteen or sixteen shops where machinists are at work and two more shops signed the agreement today. The machinists who have struck are rapidly organizing their fellow workers who struck with them into the various unions to which they are eligible. The leaders are well satisfied with the outlook. A mass meeting was held this morning and speeches of encouragement were made.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 21.—Seven hundred machinists employed in the Brooks Locomotive Works struck today for a nine-hour day and 25 per cent increase in pay. All other departments of the shop are running, but the strike of the machinists will close the works if an agreement is not soon reached.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 21.—According to information given out at the local headquarters of the machinists' association, not to exceed 250 men are on strike in this city today. It is said that about 250 members of the Union have been granted a nine-hour working-day and the 25 per cent increase in wages demanded.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—By the unanimous vote of woodworkers employed in St. Louis planing mills, it has been decided to call a general strike unless the union's demand for a nine-hour working-day is complied with before Wednesday morning. A strike would involve between 1,200 and 1,500 workers and would affect interests not directly concerned in the controversy.

HUMPHREYS RUNS AMUCK AGAINST LEADING LAWYERS

(Continued from Page 6.)

He then proceeded to read the affidavit down to the point where the court will itself stop.

Judge Humphreys thereupon read that portion of Mr. Smith's affidavit previously read by Mr. Kinney, and printed above.

HUMPHREYS DENOUNCES SMITH.

Proceeding, Judge Humphreys said: When this point was reached the court instructed counsel to desist from reading this affidavit any further; the court then and now believing it to be a malicious attempt to edit the records of this court by the defendant Smith, assisted, aided and abetted by his counsel in the case.

The court will now say that during the noon recess it has read the entire affidavit, the affidavit in its entirety as filed by the defendant Smith, and that each and every statement in said affidavit is wholly, unconditionally and unqualifiedly false, seditious and malicious with the exceptions which the court will now designate.

That this court did offer to the affiant the editorship of a paper in which this court, the Judge of this court, was then and is now interested. That offer was made prior to the appointment of the Judge of this court to the position which he now holds. That offer was repeated. The offer was made on two occasions to the affiant Smith of the editorship of the Honolulu Republican, a paper in which the Judge of this court is a stockholder.

The Judge of this court never at any time prior to his appointment to the bench or since said one word to Walter G. Smith about his political ambitions or his private aims, nor did the Judge of this court ever at any time enjoy any social or intimate relations of any sort with Walter G. Smith.

ADmits MESSAGE TO SMITH.

The other statement in the affidavit which is true, and which I have not read out which appears in the affidavit, is the statement that the Judge of this court sent the affiant, Walter G. Smith, the following message within the past three weeks: "I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEND WORD TO THE EDITOR OF THE ADVERTISER THAT I HAVE THE MOST PROFOUND CONTEMPT FOR HIM AND FOR THE VICIOUS AND CRIMINAL POLICY WHICH HE IS PURSUING IN THIS COMMUNITY."

That statement was made by the Judge of this court to a reporter of the paper of which the affiant is the editor.

The statement of the affiant with reference to the brother of affiant, Fred. Smith, who was formerly clerk of this court, is true in only one instance. It is true to this extent, that Walter G. Smith approached the Judge of this court, and inquired of him if there was a vacancy in the clerk's office of the court. Being informed that there was, he requested that the position be given to his brother, Fred. Smith. It was expressly represented to the Judge of this court that the brother of Walter G. Smith was an expert stenographer, and as there was a vacancy in the clerk's office, the salary only being seventy-five dollars a month, and it being represented to the Judge that he could not only secure a clerk but a stenographer for that sum, and deeming it wise to do so, the Judge did offer that position to Mr. Smith's brother, and Mr. Smith's brother came from New York and assumed to fill the position. When he arrived here it was found that he had no qualifications as a stenographer. And, while possessing very many pleasing qualifications, and being a young gentleman of excellent character, he was unfitted for the position of acting as stenographer in the most informal matters before the court, so that in a discussion with the Chief Justice of this Territory and an Associate Justice of this Territory, it was agreed that the Chief Justice should ask him to resign upon thirty days' notice, and that was done. The statement of this affiant that he was removed summarily and without cause is an absolute, unqualified and unconditional falsehood, and is consistent with the other libelous, seditious and false statements made in this affidavit, and is utterly inconsistent with the truth, and with the facts in the case.

There was never any understanding that the Judge of the court should be rewarded or that he should not be punished when this appointment was given to the brother of affiant. With the exceptions detailed by this court with reference to the offering of the position of editor of the Honolulu Republican to the affiant, and with reference to the measure of the Judge of this court sent to Smith, and with reference to the appointment of his brother as clerk of this court, the affidavit is an utter falsehood and a malicious slander, and was intended to be such, in the judgment of this court, and was intended to bring into this court and into this case matters of politics and extraneous matters which have no place in the records of the court, and this court will not permit them to be made records of this court.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

The judgment of the court is that the respondents have utterly failed to show cause; that they have abused their privilege as advocates of this court, and that in the most reprehensible manner they have been parties to obstructing and impeding and embarrassing the administration of justice.

The judgment of this court is that A. S. Hartwell be and is hereby ordered to be imprisoned in jail for the period of thirty days; that W. A. Kinney be and is hereby ordered to be imprisoned in jail for the period of thirty days; that S. M. Ballou be and is hereby ordered to be imprisoned in jail for the period of thirty days, as and for an open, direct and flagrant contempt of this court, calculated to impede, obstruct and embarrass it in the due administration of justice.

Mr. High Sheriff, you will take charge of these three gentlemen and hold them until the mittimus reaches your hands.

THE PARDONS.

The pardons are identical in form, and are in favor of Alfred S. Hartwell, William A. Kinney and Sidney M. Ballou.

The following is the form of the pardon:

GENERAL PARDON.

I, HENRY E. COOPER, Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Moved by just cause made known to me, do hereby in accordance with the power in me vested grant unto

SIDNEY M. BALLOU.

who was on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1901, adjudged guilty of contempt of court by the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, and ordered to be imprisoned for the period of thirty days from said 25th day of May, a full and free pardon.

[Seal] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed at the Capitol in Honolulu, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1901.

(Signed) HENRY E. COOPER.

tion that should give satisfaction to all concerned."

Judge Hartwell said that he appreciated what the Attorney General had said, and of course, had nothing to say against the Attorney General for having counsel associated with him whom he thought fit, but that he did not consider this a case of sympathy. It was a question of law of the utmost importance, in which no person nor set of persons in this community should be considered for one moment. He therefore regretted that the Attorney General did not intend to appear and present his views upon the subject, and that he saw no reason why he should not do so.

Mr. Dole said he had used the word "sympathy" inadvertently, and he had only to say in conclusion that the events of the past few days had impressed him in such a way that in the forum of his conscience he could find no excuse for, and no justification of his appearance in the court.

Chief Justice Frear announced that the case would be continued until Wednesday morning, as Judge Galbraith was going to Hilo on Tuesday, and it was necessary that the judges of the Supreme Court have opportunity to conclude some pending discussions before Judge Galbraith's departure.

Military Postal.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Postoffice Department today cabled instructions to China directing all its representatives in the military postal service there to leave on the first available transport. H. M. Robert, of Atlanta, superintendent of the service there, has been assigned to duty in the Philippines, but all the others will return to the points whence they were assigned to China. This marks the close of the United States military postal service in China.

Deplores Incident.

LONDON, May 21.—The Government was questioned in the House of Commons on the subject of the Ewe incident at Tien-Tsin, when the Chinese on board that vessel were fatally shot by Germans guarding a bridge after the tug had fouled it. Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, in reply, said Field Marshal von Waldersee had expressed his regret and had promised to take measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

For Olympian Games.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A dispatch was received from Paris today stating that Chicago had been selected as the place for the Olympian games in 1904.

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SALE IS ORDERED OBJECTS TO HULA DANCE

Pain to Buy Maunalei Sugar Co.'s Property.

Commissioner R. Davison Arrives at Buffalo.

T. McCants Stewart, the receiver in the case of Gear Lansing et al. vs. the Maunalei Sugar Company, Limited, yesterday filed a supplementary report in the premises, giving fuller particulars than in his former report of the condition of the Maunalei cane crop, its prospects in the market, the difficulties of its disposal, etc., and reports in also further receipts and expenditures. The receipts mentioned make a total of \$181, received from the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, Limited, in payment of rent due as rental from a cottage, the said sum being placed on deposit in the bank of Hawaii to the credit of the receiver; expenditures are enumerated for desk room, inspection of steam launch and typewriting. In the sum of \$20, the same having been withdrawn from said account, leaving a balance of \$161; further expense is shown by voucher bill for printing to the extent of \$112.50.

In his report the receiver explains the difficulty of disposing of the cane crop; the same has been irrigated only by the rains, and has not been cultivated for six months, therefore it is regarded by purchasers as an inferior crop; there is no mill on said plantation, and by reason of the scarcity of labor, transportation is expensive and difficult; several sugar companies have been interviewed with a view to the use of their mills in grinding said cane, payment for use of mill to be made in cane or sugar, but all refuse, because they have all the cane they can grind in their own crops, and the market is at present very stringent, so that the purchase of cane is not a particularly desirable investment; cash compensation for grinding said crop was refused by one mill. In the matter of transportation, Wilder's Steamship Company have been consulted, and their rental of boats for transportation of cane is \$100 per day per boat; the harbor at Maunalei is rough, and by reason of this, previous experience has shown that method of transportation to be expensive, much time being lost, and no profits being derived.

These particulars and many more, Mr. Stewart reports that he explained at a meeting of the creditors called for the purpose, and also that delinquent stock assessments could not be collected.

In view of these facts he further urges the sale to W. H. Pain, recommended in his former report, his offer being to pay \$12,000 cash, to assume \$17,000 indebtedness due the Risdon Iron Works, and to get rent released in the sum of \$15,000, a total compensation of \$44,000.

As to the adequacy of this compensation, the receiver says that one Edgar Halstead, Jr., visited said plantation on May 15th, and after surveying the premises, said that the value of the entire property would be fixed by him at \$50,000 or thereabouts. The offer of W. H. Pain, at \$44,000, is the nearest to the value that the receiver has been able to obtain, though he has diligently sought better terms.

Mr. Stewart also recommends again payment of his own fee in the sum of \$2,000, that of his attorney, F. W. Hankey, in the sum of \$1,000, for general agent \$250, and for agent at Maunalei, \$300.

Vouchers are filed with the receiver's report for expenditures as itemized.

SALE AUTHORIZED.

Upon hearing the petition the First Judge yesterday afternoon issued an order authorizing the sale by said receiver of said property to W. H. Pain for the sum and considerations offered in the following terms:

"That T. McCants Stewart, the receiver herein, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell to W. H. Pain of Honolulu for the sum of \$12,000 cash, the lease and the goods, chattels and effects and all other assets, except uncollected capital and cash now in the hands of said receiver, as set forth in the inventory filed by said receiver; provided, however, that said W. H. Pain shall, as a condition precedent obtain for the said Maunalei Sugar Company, Limited, a release of and from all claims for rent now due, amounting to the sum of \$15,000, or hereafter to become due under said lease, and shall assume and discharge all liability of the said company to the Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works, amounting to the sum of a little over \$17,000; and said receiver is hereby authorized and empowered to execute and acknowledge a bill of sale conveying said assets and property to said W. H. Pain.

"Second. That upon said receiver filing with the clerk of the court the receipt of said Maunalei Sugar Company, Limited, by its treasurer, acknowledging the payment to it of the said sum of \$12,000 less said receiver's fees and expenses, and his attorney's fees, together with the cash balance in bank and at plantation store, that the above-entitled action be and is hereby dismissed, said receiver discharged and his bond cancelled and said receiver dismissed from all liability herein."

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Commissioner Rose Davison, representing the Department of Education at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, met with a brilliant reception corded a cordial welcome, and at once looked up the space set aside for the Hawaiian educational exhibit. Miss Davison considers the apportionment ample for the needs of the 2,000 pound exhibit, which has undoubtedly arrived in Buffalo and been installed.

The following interview with Miss Davison in the Buffalo Sunday Morning News of May 10th is evidence that Miss Davison intends to display the educational work of the islands to offset the hula dancers' exhibition on the Midway.

Miss Rose C. Kahaipule Davison, a special commissioner to the Pan-American from Hawaii, arrived in Buffalo yesterday, and is stopping at the Troquois. Miss Davison holds a commission from the Department of Public Instruction, has sole charge of the department exhibit, and was sent to Buffalo to secure more suitable space and to install it. It is an unusual and signal honor to be bestowed upon a woman, but her personality shows that the confidence was not misplaced. Moreover, the appointment had the endorsement of the Hawaiian Legislature and the Honolulu press.

Miss Davison is a native of the islands, and was educated in the schools of Hawaii. She has been a teacher by profession and holds a life certificate. For the past three years she has held the position of assistant secretary of the Board of Education of Honolulu.

Miss Davison is accompanied by Miss N. M. Smith, an attractive young Hawaiian woman of wealth and position, whose father has held the position of clerk of the Hawaiian Supreme Court for nearly twenty years. Both Miss Davison and Miss Smith have English blood in their veins, and are highly educated. This is their initial visit to America, and they speak in terms of enthusiasm of the courtesy and hospitality of their countrymen in the United States.

"I thought," said Miss Davison, "that the Hawaiians could not be outdone anywhere in the world in warmth of heart and hospitality, but your people are more than our equal. On our way across from San Francisco we stopped for several hours at Salt Lake City, and were fairly overwhelmed with kindness by the Governor and other State officials there."

HOW EXHIBIT ORIGINATED.

Hawaii's representation at the Exposition is described by Miss Davison as purely accidental. No one had heard of the Pan-American until the subject was brought to the attention of some Hawaiian officials by a tourist. From this incident the idea was conceived of exhibiting the work of the public schools of Hawaii. It met with instant favor, and a bill was promptly introduced in the Legislature and passed, appropriating \$3,500 to make an exhibit. Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson thereupon designated Miss Davison to represent the department and install the display, an appointment which was commended in flattering language by the Honolulu newspapers.

Through correspondence with the Commissioner of Education at Washington, the Exposition allotted space of 4x6 feet for the Hawaiian exhibit. Nothing daunted, however, Miss Davison collected her exhibit on representative lines, relying upon her own visit here to secure the space the exhibit merits. Within three hours after the arrival of these energetic women they went out to the grounds and sought out Director-General Buchanan. Miss Davison told Mr. Buchanan about the exhibit, and asked for space at least 30x40, which he assured her she should have, and more if needed.

Where to get the space proved to be a perplexing problem. Superintendent Peabody of the Department of Liberal Arts, on being applied to, declared he had no room for it. The Colonial building in the United States group was slated for space, and that, too, was found overcrowded. As a last resort, the Department of the Interior was appealed to, and promised to make room for the exhibit.

CHARACTER OF THE EXHIBIT.

"Our exhibit illustrates not only the scholastic side of our system, but manual training as well," Miss Davison explained. "We teach children darning, weaving, sewing, embroidering, carving, carpenter work and other useful occupations, beginning in a small way in the lower grades and carrying the work throughout to the highest. The boys are made to learn sewing, too, to enable them to put a patch on their clothes and sew a button on, and the girls at the Normal School learn to do carpentering, which is illustrated in a well built, large sewing chest made by a 16-year old pupil."

"The inherent artistic taste of the Hawaiians," Miss Davison continued, "is shown in the weaving of picture frames from lauhala leaves and bamboo, of baskets, fans and other useful articles, while the making of straws for hats is illustrated by several beautiful samples."

English is almost the universal language in Hawaii, and Miss Davison expressed surprise that anyone should suppose the native language was a factor. "Why," said she, "the smallest of Hawaiian children speak English, and Hawaiians of the better class speak English and write it."

The subject turned to annexation, and Miss Davison declared that there was no longer any feeling of dissatisfaction, even among the older inhabi-

lants. "Of course annexation was recognized as advantageous by the younger generation, but at first the older inhabitants could not grasp the significance of it, and were afraid of it. The benefits have been so apparent to the islands and the people, however, that today annexation is accepted by the inhabitants generally with great satisfaction."

GREAT FUTURE FOR ISLANDS.

"Has the American administration tended to improve the business conditions and development of the islands?" was asked.

"I would not say that it has to any remarkable extent, but it is true that it has resulted in the opening up of new plantations and new enterprises in Honolulu. We are sure that there is a great future ahead for the islands under this government."

Miss Davison spoke in terms of ill-concealed regret that the Hawaiian village on the Midway should be exploited as typifying life in the islands. "These dancers are common people of the lowest strata of Hawaiian humanity," said she, "and what is more, they are never seen and seldom heard of in Hawaiian life. It seems to me that it is very unfortunate that we should be so misrepresented in this way."

Miss Davison appeared to be somewhat relieved when she was assured that the American people were pretty well informed in matters of this kind, particularly in the light of the fact that the older nations were not far behind in exhibitions of this character. It was not denied by the Hawaiian ladies that they were proud of the musical accomplishments of their countrymen, of which the village can boast a good example. Music is a natural talent with the Hawaiians, Miss Davison says, and even the smallest children sing extremely well.

Miss Davison's exhibit for the Exposition weighs something over 2,000 pounds, and was shipped from San Francisco by fast freight May 2. It is due here tomorrow, and she will do her utmost to have it installed by Dedication Day.

LAWYER FINED FOR CONTEMPT

Mr. Johnson Nicklaus has the distinction of being the first attorney of the Hilo bar who has been punished for contempt. In the case of Howard Hitchcock vs. Hamamura, called up before Judge Little on May 21, Mr. Nicklaus attempted to have a stipulation of his client withdrawn from the court on the ground that it was filed by a former attorney in the case, Judge Little's refusal to allow such practice and a few caustic remarks from the bench caused the attorney to lose his temper.

"I wish to note an exception to your honor's ruling, on the ground that the stipulation does not allow any judgment to be entered up in this case in vacation, and I wish to have the record show that," Mr. Nicklaus began.

"You can't take any such exceptions. If you want to except to the ruling of this court you may do so, and the exception will be allowed, but to permit you to inject into the record something which is not true and which will contradict the rest of the record is a kind of a practice which I won't have in this court as long as I am judge. I am going to see that the records are kept straight," responded his honor.

Here Mr. Nicklaus lost his head and became contemptuous.

"I know what the rights of this court are, and I know what this court thinks are, and I have got some rights here and I am going to protect them."

"Mr. Clerk, just register a fine of fifty dollars against Mr. Nicklaus, and Mr. Bailiff, just take Mr. Nicklaus into custody until the fine is paid," was his honor's direction.

After a consultation with his law partner, Mr. Wise, the late member of the firm, noted an appeal to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Wise asked that bail be fixed. This did not tend to smooth things down, and the lawyer in custody found out the fact that contempt cases are not appealable.

The amount of the fine was not forthcoming, and Mr. Nicklaus was allowed to sit in the court room until the work of the morning was finished. A little meditation served to dissipate the feeling entertained by the court, and after an apologetic and mutual exchange of more charitable expressions the fine was remitted.

HUTCHINSON SUGAR CO.

Overdraft Being Paid by Reduction in Dividends.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Hereafter the business year of the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company will end on December 31st, instead of on March 31st, and the annual meetings of the stockholders will be held on the fourth Tuesday in March instead of on the second Tuesday in May. At yesterday's annual meeting the manager reported that there had been forty-eight inches of rain against twenty-nine in the previous twelve months, but that the rain in the uplands had been much less, thereby delaying grinding until the storm in February, since which time the water had remained fairly well on.

From the financial statement it appears that the receipts of the Hutchinson amounted to \$717,755.45, including \$19,100.20 balance on hand from the previous twelve months. The disbursements were composed of the items of \$317,104.56 for expenses, \$36,207.38 for betterments, \$99,783.95 for store goods, and \$300,000 paid out in dividends, making a total of \$748,995.89, leaving an overdraft of \$30,240.44, which the reduction of 5 cents a share in dividends will pay off in six months.

THE STRENGTH OF ALUMINUM.

Aluminum, or aluminium, as it is more properly called, has not been used in the manufactures long enough for its qualities to be generally known, and metal-workers frequently ask about its strength. Under transverse strain it is not very rigid, but it will bend nearly double before breaking. Its tensile strength is greatly increased by forging and pressing at a temperature of 66 degrees Fahrenheit, and if alloyed with nickel it is much stronger than when pure. Cast aluminum is about equal in strength to cast iron in tension but in resisting compression it is comparatively weak.

NEWS FROM HAWAII ISLE

Items Run Mostly in the Political Line.

A meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee will be held in Honolulu on the 28th inst. for the purpose of selecting someone to succeed Hon. H. M. Sewall as national committeeman. It seems that Mr. Sewall has taken up his residence in the States and will probably not return to Hawaii for some time. As the national committeeman has some influence with the Administration in the matter of appointments, the Territorial Committee is of the opinion that there should be a resident of the Islands appointed before the next session of Congress. It is understood that Cecil Brown, Senator from Ohio, and Sam Parker are in the field for the place and that the friends of both candidates are working hard for them.

It is extremely doubtful if the national committee of the Republican party will take any action relative to the successor of Mr. Sewall as national committeeman, so that the slower progress made in this direction on the better that the person selected will be one who understands the organization and who has influence with his party. The national committeeman from this Territory should be a man thoroughly versed in politics and with a cool head. Mr. Parker's acquaintance with the delegates at the last national convention may help him toward the goal, but it is doubtful if he would take enough interest in a campaign to make him valuable to the party.—Hawaii Herald.

This being the first Memorial Day since the admission of Hawaii as a Territory of the United States, unusual preparations are in progress to have a fitting celebration. The memorial sermon will be preached Sunday evening, May 26th, by Comrade Cruzan in the Foreign Church, who will speak on "The Debt We Owe Our Patriot Dead." The church will be elaborately decorated, the patriotic music will be in charge of Mrs. Lewis and the literary exercises in charge of Mrs. Terry. Company D, Hilo Light Infantry, will attend in a body and act as escort to the G. A. R. The Veterans and Sons of Veterans will meet in the library room at the Foreign Church at 7:30 Sunday evening.—Herald.

The Hawaii Herald says in "Around the Coffee Shop":

"The mistake they made was in not making Emmeluth plumbing inspector," said the Cheerful Liar. "Yes," he would take the job all right; I don't know any job he would refuse. He has cut a big hole in the time allotted for the session and that's about all he has done so far as I can see. He seems to be playing to the gallery on every proposition, and it amuses me. I have watched him twenty years and I have watched him through his political career about as much as anyone. In 1893 when he was one of the Provisional Government, he was called the 'black angel' and wanted the Queen deported. Why, he was so radical that everyone else in the oligarchy got scared because they thought he was going too far in his ideas of a change of government. As he was a P. G. he had to be a soldier, and if I remember rightly he was made a corporal in one of the militia companies and, say, you should see him on parade; he was the funniest man I ever saw. In 1896 he was still a soldier and cried louder for the blood of Wilcox than anyone in the bunch. If I'm not mistaken, he even damned Wilcox on one or two occasions and wanted to see him hanged or shot. Well, when annexation came, and the election followed and John put himself on record as wanting to see Wilcox go to Congress, I looked about me for a better model of consistency than Emmeluth could furnish. I was plum disgusted when I read it in the newspapers and he has done nothing in this session of the Legislature to convince me that he is anything more than a Jackass. But when his legislative words are full of them and John Emmeluth is by no means lonely in his position. To prove that the man will not judge a thing on its merits you have only to point to his record in the House, when comment was made to an article in one of the Honolulu papers, the editor, or supposed editor of which is an official of the Government. Because he alluded to the members as Simians, Emmeluth threatened to knife him on the salary question when the Appropriation bill came up. That is not what a fellow can call square."

HILLO NOTES.

Charles Herwig, brother-in-law of V. M. Fletcher, died at the Hilo Hospital on Sunday morning and was buried from there the same afternoon. He had been a resident of Hilo for two years past and was lately in the employ of the Wailua Mill Co. He was about 47 years old and had been in poor health for some time.

The Wilder's Steamship Co. has agreed to hold the Kinau until the night of July 6 provided the races in Hilo continue for three days.

George C. Stratemyer, port surveyor in Honolulu, has resigned his position. He came up on the Kinau and will spend a few days in Oahu.

A letter was received at the Tribune office this week from H. H. Kieroff, who was at the time of writing in Yokohama, C. G. Campbell, who went from Hawaii with Mr. Kieroff, will probably remain in Yokohama, as he expects to engage there in newspaper work.

Henry West is out for the position of road supervisor for Hilo when there shall be a vacancy. He has secured the name of about 150 residents of town and country to a petition which he will present to the Hilo Road Board.

Thomas C. Ridgway has been appointed district magistrate for South Hilo, having concurrent jurisdiction with Judge Hapai.

H. M. Whitney, editor of the Planters' Monthly, is visiting Hilo and the plantations in this portion of Hawaii.

Vessels From Tahiti.

The barkentine George C. Perkins, thirty-one days from Tahiti, and the barkentine Tropic Bird, thirty-eight days from the same place, reached San Francisco on the 13th instant, with cargoes of copra and South Sea products. Both had light winds and uneventful passages.

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And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

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COPTIC	MAY 28	PEKING	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	GARLIC	MAY 28
PERKING	JUNE 12	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 5
GARLIC	JUNE 19	CHINA	JUNE 12
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 26	DORIC	JUNE 19
CHINA	JULY 3	NIPPON MARU	JULY 3
DORIC	JULY 10	PERU	JULY 10
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	COPTIC	JULY 17
PERU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 24
COPTIC	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 1
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 8	GARLIC	AUG. 8
PEKING	AUG. 15	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 15
		CHINA	AUG. 22

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AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

Ewa shares closed at 28 3/4 asked. There has been a request during the past week for a few shares of this stock at 28 3/4, the closing bid remaining at that figure. About a thousand shares of Ewa could be easily placed at 28. Wailua continues firm at 108. The decline of the past few days in this stock is due to the crop falling short of Manager Goodale's estimate of 16,000 tons, by some 3,000, owing to the wet weather which has materially reduced the average value of the cane, the heavy downpour keeping the ground in an almost waterlogged condition. The president of the Wailua Sugar Company gives it as his opinion that the depreciation is a false one, and that the stock should be worth par value plus the interest on the investment since the inception of the company, amounting to from \$10 to \$15 a share. The value of the stock thus calculated would be about twelve points higher, or 120.

Oahu Sugar Company stands at 150. Manager Ahrens expects this year's crop to reach 20,000 tons, this amount being his original estimate.

The drop in Honokaa from 21 bid to 22 bid, is supposed to be accounted for by the expected decrease in dividends from 20 per cent to 15 per cent on the first of next month, owing to the crop falling below the original estimate. Wailua, 87 1/2 bid, 90 asked, and a few shares for sale at the latter figure. Wailuku, 27 1/2 asked, with none on the market. Pepee, 160 bid, with a few shares obtainable at 161. Pepee, 160 asked.

Koloa, 150 bid, 165 asked. Manager McLane reports good prospects of acreage results and a dividend next year. Okaia closed at 17 1/2, with 17 1/2 bid, only a few shares being available. Paia, 250. Kona, 50 asked.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The leading stockbrokers consider the present depression in monetary matters as only temporary, and believe that a short time will see local investors willing to invest their money in dividend-paying stocks.

